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WAR AND WOOL

THE 77th ANNUAL CONVENTION
National Wool Growers Association

JANUARY 21 - 23, 1942

Salt Lake City, Utah

Volume XXXII

JANUARY, 1942

Number 1

THE CENTRAL MARKETS

ARE PREPARED

FOOD is the GREATEST essential and nations fight for it. The Central Markets are on the "alert" to provide prompt and efficient service to livestock at all times. This has been true for generations. The Denver Market in October 1941 handled 894,387 head of livestock, or almost one fourth of its annual receipts. It can do this every month if necessary. It has not been closed or "off the alert" for a single minute the past 55 years. This applies Sunday morning, New Year's Eve or any other time.

Much RUBBER and GASOLINE is burned up and much energy wasted in present livestock buying and marketing. It is not necessary that buyers drive all over the country—that livestock be handled from auction to auction. Those practices serve neither the producer, the consumer, nor the nation. Centralization of the supply and the demand at Central Markets will better serve everyone. Successful prosecution of the war will force the elimination of these wasteful practices in many industries.

R
V. 300, 210, 1-12
Jan. - Dec. 1942



The Central Markets

Will Do Their Part

The PUBLIC TERMINAL LIVESTOCK MARKET WITHHOLDS NOTHING!

Every sale is an open book. And that makes it possible for every livestock producer to have price information at all times to shape his livestock producing and marketing program from month to month and year to year.

To make this price information available, it meant the hiring of market salesmen who have made a life study of livestock marketing methods on the public terminal market. It meant also that these patrons paid money out of their pockets for the hire of this marketing service which makes possible the distribution of this market information for you and me.

But when such market information from the public terminal market is used as the basis for the sale of livestock at every crossroad, the effectiveness and value of what market patrons are attempting to provide is lessened.

Why not, therefore, join with all of the patrons who make it a practice to sell all of their livestock on the public terminal market and thereby build a still more efficient livestock marketing system.



THE SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK MARKET

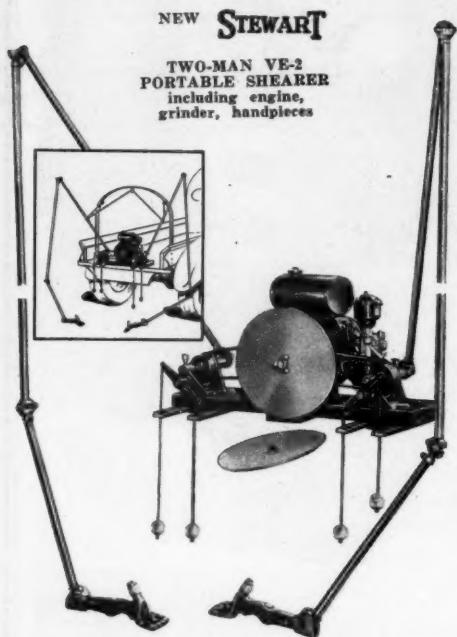
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NEW STEWART

TWO-MAN VE-2
PORTABLE SHEARER
including engine,
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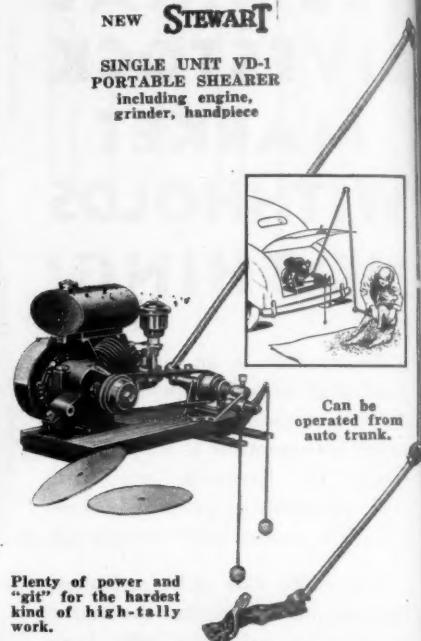
(Left) **VE-2**—Complete shearing plant for the wool grower or team of shearers at a most attractive price. Can be used from the rear of a pick-up truck, the trunk of an automobile, on a trailer, or can be set up as a permanent installation. Powered by a 1½ H.P. Johnson IRON HORSE engine for easy starting, and dependability. Light, compact—yet full power for heavy-duty, high-tally shearing. Has special grinder with cast iron discs, 2 three-section, heavy-duty, jointed shafts, two of the famous Stewart E-B Handpieces preferred by fast shearers the world over. Complete, \$185.00, f.o.b. Salt Lake City.

(Right) **VD-1**—Complete, compact Stewart portable uses the new V-Belt Bracket with the cork-lined cone clutch. Adaptable to all kinds of shearing conditions. Smooth, dependable, trouble-free operation. Air-cooled, ¾ H.P. engine, easy to start and economical on gas. Complete with latest Stewart E-B Handpiece, 2 combs and 4 cutters, two grinder discs, emery circles, comb and cutter holder, brush and cement, \$125.00, f.o.b. Salt Lake City.

Write for new FREE catalog of Stewart power driven and hand operated clipping and shearing machines.

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"Special through railroad billing privileges" and unexcelled train service attract buyers from all sections of the Corn Belt states and eastern packing centers. Both buyer and seller are accorded the lowest possible transportation costs.

Since offerings at Kansas City get the full benefit of nation-wide demand built around best distributing facilities, it is to the advantage of every western producer to market in Kansas City.

THE SECOND LARGEST SLAUGHTER POINT IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CENTRAL WESTERN MARKET WITH LARGEST AND QUICKEST DISTRIBUTING POWER.

The Nation
Buys Livestock at
Kansas City

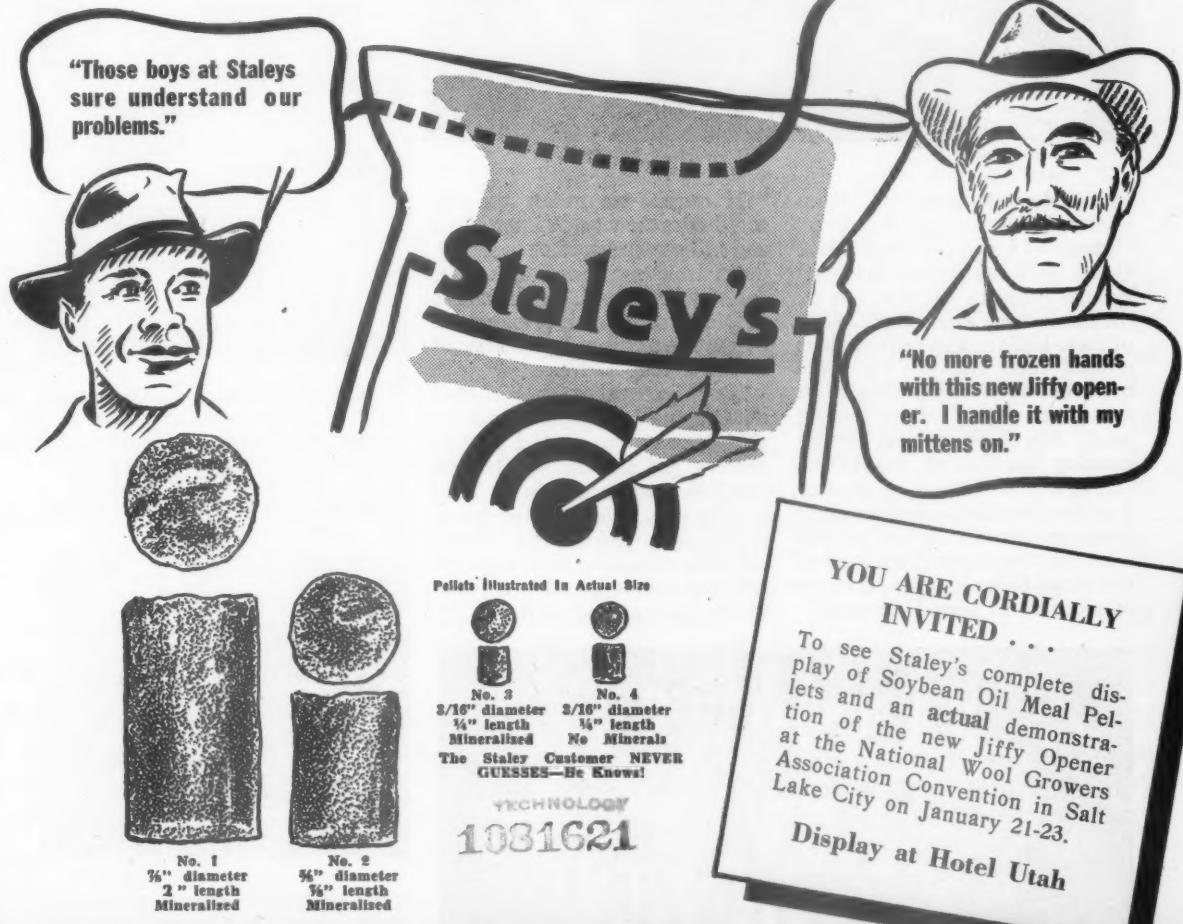
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of Demand—Not on the Edge of It

An ALL-WEATHER Feed With An ALL-WEATHER Opener

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RANCHERS everywhere have long recognized Staley Soybean Oil Meal Pellets as the ideal all-weather feed. Now Staley presents an all-weather opener. This new Jiffy Opener makes opening a Staley feed bag a one-hand, split second operation. No cutting . . . no struggling to start a balky opening. Grasp the starting cord (even with mittens on) . . . give one quick jerk . . . and the bag is open. Saves time . . . saves the bag, leaving it in good condition. Another important point, today, when conservation of materials is so important. And only Staley's offers this extra advantage.

This Jiffy Opener, like every Staley advantage, reflects thorough, first-hand knowledge of ranchers' feeding problems. The well-balanced proportion of highly digestible ingredients in Staley Pellets, their size and shape, their long-range visibility, all are important factors in their range-wide popularity. And all are based on suggestions advanced by western ranchers and experiment stations. Write or visit our display at the National Wool Growers Association Convention for prices, samples, literature.



A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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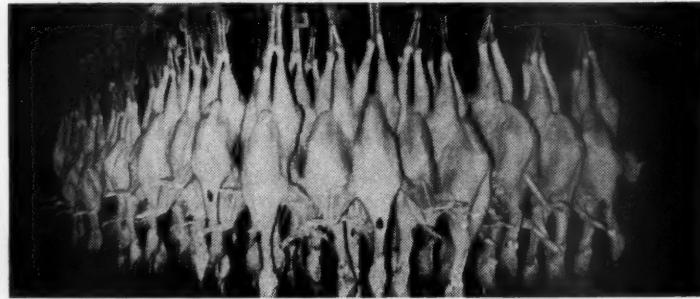
I talked Turkey in Oregon



In a little valley tucked between timbered hills — near Roseburg, Oregon — I discovered Walter Davis and his broad-breasted Bronze gobblers. He was one of the first to have a commercial flock of these birds and he now markets around 4000 yearly. "The wide breasts of these new birds give an extra amount of white slicing meat," Mr. Davis told me. "By increasing the size of the breast, through careful breeding, my turkeys have been increased in weight from an average of 14 pounds apiece to 19 pounds. Some toms of this broad-breasted type will weigh as much as 35 pounds dressed.

"Of course, we turkey growers could raise the world's finest birds and still get stuck without a steady, dependable market. Fortunately, Safeway and the other chains are providing such a market for a good percentage of the turkeys marketed from our cooperative.

"Our figures show that in 1940 the Oregon Turkey Growers Association, our co-op, packed 130,000 turkeys, and that Safeway bought 160,000 pounds of these. They bought only prime quality birds, paying us a premium price. We get valuable marketing help from the Safeway people at all times and we certainly appreciate it."



Here's a fine group of Mr. Davis' broad-breasted turkeys, dressed and ready for market, in the Oregon Turkey Growers Association plant at Roseburg. This co-op is affiliated with the Northwest Turkey Growers Association, its sales agency. "All our birds go to the co-op plant where they have the proper equipment for killing, pre-cooling and dressing," Mr. Davis

told me. "That's one of the many advantages I find in co-op membership. I've belonged to the Oregon Turkey Growers Association ever since I got started in the turkey business and at present I'm the local plant manager. Having our own co-operative — plus the marketing help we get from Safeway and other food chains — gives us turkey growers a real break"

"I hatch all my own turkeys from selected eggs," Mr. Davis explained. "We start to incubate about March 10th, candle on the 24th day to remove infertile eggs, and hatch on the 28th day. An electric incubator of 5000-egg capacity takes care of the hatching."



"Our newly hatched poultts are put into battery brooders for a few days, then placed in brooder houses for six weeks," Mr. Davis said. "Kept in small yards for the next two weeks they are finally taken out on the range. Absolute cleanliness is our first care at every step, to prevent disease. I sell my turkeys when I consider them fat, going through the flock at intervals to select finished birds."

Your Safeway Farm Reporter

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JANUARY, 1942

NUMBER 1

The National Wool Grower

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F. R. Marshall, *Editor*

Irene Young, *Assistant Editor*

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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Leaders in the Sheepmen's National Organization



C. B. Wardlaw, Texas
President



Sylvan J. Pauly, Montana
Vice President

Photographs of Messrs. Fred T. Earwood and Don Clyde, executive committeemen from Texas and Utah, respectively, appear elsewhere in this issue; that of W. G. Gilbert, Montana's representative could not be secured.



T. J. Drumheller, Washington
Vice President



G. N. Winder, Colorado
Vice President



F. R. Marshall, Salt Lake City
Secretary-Treasurer



F. A. Ellenwood, California
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George H. Wilbur, Arizona
Executive Committeeman



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Executive Committeeman



E. Clair Hotchkiss, Colorado
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H. B. Soulen, Idaho
Executive Committeeman

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J. B. Wilson, Wyoming
Executive Committeeman

Sheep and Wool Affairs

THE CONVENTION

THE 77th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association must necessarily relate chiefly to wool in connection with war.

The 60,000 wool growers of the thirteen western states who produce more than two thirds of the country's annual clip are united to go all-out in wool production. They are ready to fit their flocks into any government program calculated to insure the defeat of the Axis powers with their unbelievably barbaric and anti-social methods and inhuman conceptions of controlling the affairs of human beings.

The convention is planned to afford the maximum of information to growers and to government defense officials on how wool affairs can best be adjusted or regulated to accomplish the most in the present supreme effort of the United States to preserve the accomplishments of modern civilization.

Unfortunately, the first official act on wool, the setting of a price ceiling, in its application to growers is wholly unfair and impractical. But acquaintance with Leon Henderson, J. K. Galbraith, and J. P. Davis of the Office of Price Administration, gives us confidence that the final plan of administration of prices will be worked out in cooperation with growers, and in accord with the national interest.

The most that can be known, or said, on January 7, is set forth in three articles in this issue entitled: "The Ceiling on Wool Prices," "Supplies and Requirements of Wool for War," and "Will the Government Take Over the 1942 Clip?"

Any later developments will be presented during the convention by officials from Washington. There will be opportunity for constructive criticism, and particularly for ideas and suggestions for getting the 1942 clip into war production as directly as possible, and with the minimum of new machinery.

The only proper consideration now for the position of growers, wool houses, and manufacturers is the protection and enlargement of their ability to serve the nation's needs.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS FROM CANADA

THE joint United States-Canada war production committee has recommended that all trade barriers, including tariffs, that may impede the production of war materials, be removed.

President Roosevelt has endorsed the committee's proposal.

There has been no change, as yet, in duties as they have stood during 1941. There can be no change without action by Congress.

In all probability a bill will be introduced and given early passage, calculated to modify or cancel present duties on imports from Canada into the United States. And the Canadian Parliament can be expected to legislate in a similar way regarding that country's imports from the United States.

Since no legislative proposals have as yet been drafted, it is impossible to say what commodities may be most affected. In all probability metals, foods, wool and everything directly or indirectly connected with the war effort of both countries will be permitted to move between Canada and the United States with no tariffs, or very low ones.

The instant proposal is in no sense a part of the reciprocal trade agreement program. So far as it is now understood, it would relate only to exchange of goods between Canada and the United States.

The Congress may take up the question of lowering of duties on imports from other countries for the purpose of facilitating war production. The existing law contains a provision (Section 318) under which, upon a Presidential proclamation of an emergency, or by reason of a state of war, entry free of duty may be extended to "food, clothing, and medical, surgical, and other supplies for use in emergency relief work."

The fact that special legislation is being prepared is proof that the above proviso relates only to the classes of articles specified, and when they are used in "emergency relief work."

FREIGHT RATE INCREASE

AN increase of 10 per cent in freight rates and passenger fares has been requested in a petition filed by the various railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As was anticipated, this application was filed very shortly after the Railway Mediation Board had decided that the 19 railway labor unions should be given increased pay amounting to \$300,000,000 per year.

It was not anticipated that the procedure to give effect to higher rates to produce a corresponding increase in railway income would be so rapid or precipitate.

Within a few days after receipt of the carriers' petition, the I.C.C. announced the following unusual procedure: (1) Hearings at Chicago, January 5 to 10, for taking of all testimony from all interested parties; (2) no briefs of testimony or argument to be submitted; (3) oral argument at Washington, D. C., commencing January 12; (4) the final decision and order. It is not unlikely that the final order will be issued before the end of January.

Under normal procedure in the past, as in the 1938 case for a general rate increase of 15 per cent, about six months

was required. First there were hearings lasting from two to six days each at a dozen or more cities to offer opportunity for representatives of all classes of shippers to record and support objections to higher rates or to make counter proposals for improving the financial position of the railroads. Then, as usual, the parties who had testified submitted briefs; following that the Commission's examiners prepared a proposed finding; then the various parties were allotted time before the Commission itself to present their arguments for or against the contents of the proposed decision. In this way shippers were given ample opportunity to get the full details of their cases before the members of the Commission in advance of a final decision.

The nature of the coming hearings will permit the representatives of the livestock shippers only a very short time to present or argue the basis for their objections to the rate increase. It probably will be impossible for the association's traffic counsel to occupy as much as one hour in introducing the material in opposition which has been under preparation for several weeks.

Our counsel will testify and argue that the need for the 5 per cent increase of 1938 on livestock is no longer justified; that the enormous tonnage now being handled by railroads, with augmented revenues, is already producing adequate railway income; that the greatly increased cost of producing livestock and wool, if added to by higher freight rates, will impair the ability to produce largely for the war program; and on several other most pertinent points. Under the circumstances cooperation with representatives of other industries is expected in getting before the Commission, with full force, the many logical and fundamental objections to a present increase in freight rates.

WOOL FREIGHT RATES

THE National Wool Growers Association has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to initiate a proceed-

ing for the determination of more reasonable freight rates on wool.

The present official rates are the same as were prescribed by the I.C.C. in 1924 after over a year's activity in presenting testimony in hearings at seven points, writing of briefs and exceptions to the examiner's proposed report, and final argument. Numerous voluntary reductions in rates have been made by many railroads in an effort to hold to their lines wool shipments that would otherwise move by truck or by intercoastal steamships. In such cases, the railroads are in a position to reinstate at any time the full maximum rates prescribed by the Commission. A reduction of 51 cents per hundred was made a few years ago by carriers from California ports in order to obtain wool tonnage that had been moving by ship through the Panama Canal to Boston. The northern transcontinental railroads have always charged the maximum rate of \$2.84 from Portland and Seattle.

Attention of the Commission will also be forcefully drawn to the fact that the carriers have hauled foreign wools from the West Coast to Boston for \$420 per car of 40,000 pounds, while at the same time charging \$681 for a 24,000 pound car of domestic wool. If the rate on imported wool is fair to the railroads, the rate on home-grown wool must be much higher than is necessary to repay the cost of the service and to return a fair profit.

The I.C.C. has a very full docket, but we have requested that hearings be started as early as possible, and held at such points as will enable wool growers to present their opinions and the full facts in the case for the record. The I.C.C. is required by law to base its decision solely on the material in the record as presented in the testimony of witnesses.

Sheepmen's Calendar

CONVENTIONS

Idaho Wool Growers Assn., Boise:
January 6-8
American National Live Stock Assn., Salt Lake City: January 7-9
Oregon Wool Growers Assn., La Grande: January 9-10
Washington Wool Growers Assn., Yakima: January 12-13
Montana Wool Growers Assn., Missoula: January 15-17
Utah Wool Growers, Salt Lake City: January 20
National Wool Growers Assn., Salt Lake City: January 21-23
New Mexico Wool Growers Assn., Albuquerque: February 5-6

SHOWS

National Western Livestock Show, Denver: January 10-17

Kansas City Commission Firms Granted Increased Rate

IN December, Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, under P. & S. Docket No. 311, granted a consent order for the Kansas City Commission firms to establish commission rates for the year beginning January 1, 1942, and ending December 31, 1942, according to the stipulation presented to the Agricultural Marketing Service in lieu of the petition filed on July 30, 1941.

This stipulation permitted the commission firms to charge rates for selling livestock on commission in excess of those now effective under tariffs filed in the order of October 14, 1937. It also provided that the commission firms publish and file with the Agri-

cultural Marketing Service at the close of March 31, 1942, and quarterly thereafter, itemized statements of income and expenses for the periods covered.

Under this stipulation the charges for selling sheep are not increased but would remain at 6.24 cents per head on a 250 head car basis, but other livestock are affected by the order.

HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS CONTRIBUTE TO ASSOCIATION WORK

The American Hampshire Breeders Association has voted \$1000 to the National Wool Growers Association, a small part of which is to be used for advertising in the *National Wool Grower*, and the remainder for the general association work. Such support is very much appreciated.

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The Ceiling on Wool Prices

ON the morning of December 9, Mr. Leon Henderson, official price administrator, announced through the press that a ceiling had been set upon wool prices. The announcement was to the effect that no further sales of wool could be made at prices any higher than had been paid for wools of the same class and grade up to December 6, 1941.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on the morning of December 7 raised the question of the possibility of shipping further imports of wool from Australia. This contingency had been considered for several months. It was recognized that cutting off of Australian imports would certainly cause a material rise in Boston wool prices. Nearly one half of this country's wool imports, including shipments to the stock pile, or over three hundred million pounds, had come from Australia.

On December 8 the price of spot wool at Summer Street, Boston, advanced only by the amount of increased cost of insurance on wools coming through the Pacific Ocean. This amounted to from one to two cents per clean pound. In the Wool Top Futures Exchange, things were different. The March tops that had closed at \$1.26 in the previous week, on Monday opened 5 cents higher and held the advance. It was this action that excited the Price Administrator and provoked hurried action to avoid what they feared would be a runaway market. The text of the official order, which was subsequently published on December 17, is as follows:

**Title 32—National Defense
Chapter XI—Office of Price
Administration**

**Part 1354—Wool and Wool Products
Price Schedule No. 58—Wool and
Wool Tops and Yarns**

The declaration by the Congress of the United States that a state of war exists between this country and the Axis nations makes it imperative that immediate steps be taken to protect the civilian population against increases in the cost of clothing and other primary requirements. Hostilities

in the Pacific have raised the possibility of interference with the free flow of wool from foreign countries. At the same time there is every likelihood of an increase in the wool requirements of the armed forces of the United States. This combination of circumstances would, unless forestalled, result in a bidding up of the prices of raw wool, wool tops, yarns, waste, and wool by-products and substantially increase the cost of living of the civilian customer. As a measure of public interest it becomes necessary to establish maximum prices for such materials.

It is contemplated that, after completion of studies now being made by the Office of Price Administration, revised schedules covering wool and wool products will be issued. If the studies so justify, maximum prices lower than those set forth herein may be established.

Accordingly, under the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 8734, it is hereby directed that:

1354.1. Maximum Prices for Wool and Wool Tops and Yarns.

(a) On and after December 18, 1941, no person shall sell, offer to sell, deliver or transfer wool or wool tops or yarns at prices higher than the maximum prices established herein; except that contracts entered into prior to December 18, 1941, calling for a price higher than the maximum prices may be carried out at the contract price.

(b) (1) The maximum price shall be the highest price contracted for or received by the seller for the sale or delivery during the period between October 1, 1941, and December 6, 1941, inclusive, of wool or wool tops or yarns of the same class, kind, type, condition and grade, to a purchaser of the same general class.

(2) If during said period, no such sale or delivery was made, the maximum price shall be the price contracted or received by the seller for the last sale or delivery made prior to October 1, 1941, of wool or wool tops or yarns of the same class, kind, type, condition and grade, to a purchaser of the same general class; except that in the case of a sale of wool by or for the account of an individual grower the maximum price shall be the highest market price in the same market during said period of wool of the same class, kind, condition and grade to purchasers of the same general class.

(3) In all other cases, the maximum price shall be the highest market price during the said period of wool or wool tops or yarns of the same class, kind, type, condition and grade, to purchasers of the same general class.

(c) The maximum prices determined in accordance with paragraph (2) above shall be the maximum prices for all transactions except for grease wool and wool tops futures contracts traded on the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, Inc. For such contracts, the maximum prices shall be the highest prices for December deliveries on said Exchange during the period between October 1, 1941, and December 6, 1941. Provided, That contracts entered into on said Exchange prior to December 18, 1941, calling for a price higher than the maximum prices may be carried out at the contract price. Such maximum prices are as follows:

Wool Top Futures	127.8 cents
Grease Wool Futures	95.5 cents

(*Sections 1354.1- to 1354.9, inclusive, issued pursuant to the authority contained in Executive Orders Nos. 8734, 8875, 6 F. R. 1917, 4483.)

1354.2 Less Than Maximum Prices.

Lower prices than the maximum prices established by this Schedule may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.*

1354.3. Evasion. The price limitations set forth in this Schedule shall not be evaded whether by direct or indirect methods in connection with a purchase, sale, delivery or transfer of wool or wool tops or yarns, alone or in conjunction with any other material, or by way of any premium, commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or by a tying-agreement or other trade understanding, or by making the discounts given or other terms and conditions of sale more onerous to the purchaser than those available or in effect on December 6, 1941, or by any other means.*

1354.4. Records and Reports. Every person making sales of wool or wool tops or yarns after December 17, 1941, shall keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration, for a period of not less than one year, complete and accurate records of each such sale, showing the date thereof, the name and address of the buyer, the price contracted for or received, and the quantity of each class, kind, type, condition and grade of wool or wool tops or yarns sold. Every such person shall also on or before January 10, 1942, have available for the Office of Price Administration a record of his prices for all sales and deliveries of wool and wool products during the period from October 1, 1941, to December 6, 1941.

Persons affected by this Schedule shall submit such reports to the Office of Price Administration, as it may, from time to time, require.*

1354.5 Affirmations of Compliance. On or before January 10, 1942, and on or before the tenth day of each month thereafter, every person who, during the preceding calendar month has sold wool or wool tops or yarns, whether for immediate or future delivery, shall submit to the Office of Price Administration an affirmation of compliance on Form 158:1, containing a sworn statement that during such month all such sales were made at prices in compliance with this Schedule or with any exception therefrom or modification thereof. Copies of Form 158:1 can be procured from the Office of Price Administration, or, provided that no change is made in the style and content of the Form and that it is reproduced on 8x10½ inch paper, they may be prepared by persons required to submit affirmations of compliance hereunder.*

1354.6 Enforcement. In the event of refusal or failure to abide by the price limitations, record requirements, or other provisions of this Schedule, or in the event of any evasion or attempt to evade the price limitations or other provisions of this Schedule, the Office of Price Administration will make every effort to assure (a) that the Congress and the public are fully informed thereof; (b) that the powers of Government, both state and federal, are fully exerted in order to protect the public interest and the interests of those persons who comply with this Schedule; (c) that full advantage will be taken of the cooperation of the various political subdivisions of state, county, and local governments by calling to the attention of the proper authorities, failures to comply with this Schedule which may be regarded as grounds for the revocation of licenses and permits; and (d) that the procurement services of the Government are requested to refrain from selling to or purchasing from those persons who fail to comply with this Schedule. Persons who have evidence of the offer, receipt, demand or payment of prices higher than the maximum prices, or of any evasion or effort to evade the provisions hereof, or of speculation, or manipulation of prices of wool or wool tops or yarns, or of the hoarding or accumulating of unnecessary inventories thereof, are urged to communicate with the Office of Price Administration.*

1354.7 Modification of the Schedule. Persons complaining of hardship or inequity in the operation of this Schedule may apply to the Office of Price Administration for approval of any modification thereof or exception therefrom: Provided, That no application under this section will be considered unless filed by persons complying with this Schedule.*

1354.8 Definitions. When used in this Schedule, the term

(a) "person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other business entity;

(b) "wool" means the fibers from the

fleece of the sheep or lamb, or hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat or of the camel, alpaca, llama and vicuna, and shall include noils, wool waste, clips and rags and re-worked wool of all grades and mixtures;

(c) "wool tops" means tops made wholly or in part of wool;

(d) "yarns" means yarns containing 10 percent or more wool by fiber weight;

(e) "sales at retail" means sales to the ultimate consumer: Provided, That no manufacturer, processor, purchaser for resale or commercial user shall be deemed to be an ultimate consumer.*

1354.9 Effective Date of the Schedule. This Schedule shall become effective December 18, 1941.*

Issued this 17th day of December, 1941.

(Signed) Leon Henderson

Administrator

This order was calculated to freeze wool prices against any further advance. As the text shows, it is the plan of the O.P.A. at some later time to issue a more detailed and more workable plan and statement concerning ceiling prices for wool. This further statement may not be issued until late in January.

Congressional Ceilings

The Price Control Bill, which passed the House in November, is still pending before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. The House prescribed minimum ceilings that the Price Administrator may set on agricultural commodities. These were as follows: (1) 110 per cent of the parity base (1909-14), or (2) the market of October 1, 1941, or (3) the average price through 1919-29.

The bill was reported to the Senate on January 5. If the bill becomes law in that form, it would mean that the Price Administrator could not set wool ceilings lower than the prices prevailing on October 1, 1941. This would be somewhat lower than the December 6 market. The language of the House bill was very plainly to the effect that no lower levels than those outlined could be established as ceilings. The Price Administrator or the President would have full power to go as much higher as they chose to go, though it is not to be expected they would use that power.

Effects of Present Order

The meaning of the order as it is now in effect is that no dealer can sell

a particular lot of wool for a price higher than his own house received for similar wools between October 1 and December 6, 1941. The dealer house now ready to sell imported wools of a kind which it had not sold subsequent to October 1, 1941, must go back to its highest price before that date. This manifestly works a great injustice to importers who had wools enroute from South America at the time the order was issued.

The order as applying to growers will apparently mean that a grower holding his 1941 wool cannot sell it above prices paid in his community, or in a market where his wool is consigned, at prices higher than those obtained for similar wools in the same period.

The whole plan is designed solely to prevent advances in wool prices. It should be clearly recognized that the O.P.A. action and the price control law have no regard for supporting prices by way of floors, or for costs of production, or for any circumstances affecting the grower or seller.

Any action designed to support the position of producers must come through further legislation. At the present time the Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to support prices on certain classes of commodities. In 1941 he did this for pork, eggs, poultry, butter and other products through purchases by the Farm Surplus Administration. It is doubtful whether he would have the power to do this for wool, even though he should consider such action desirable.

Observance of the order will depend upon the integrity of the wool sellers and upon their ability to interpret or guess the real effect of the order in their individual operations. It is proposed that each seller of wool shall sign a monthly statement to the effect that during the previous month all sales made by him were in accordance with the selling prices as outlined in the order. Apparently the only possibility of detecting sales made at too high figures would be through subsequent complaint of the buyer. It might be practical for O.P.A. agents to check dealers' books, but such would plainly be impossible in the case of growers making sales at home.

The revised order, which may be expected in January or February, will undoubtedly be more explicit. It probably will name figures for different grades, classes, and qualities of wool. These will undoubtedly be set forth on the clean basis. Whether or not the O.P.A. will attempt to set up corresponding values of grease wools is not known. Such would be very necessary if growers are to know the real selling price applying to their clips. Even if corresponding prices were named, the observance of the order would make it necessary for each grower selling his own wool to know its shrinkage. This, plainly, is impractical and beyond the scope of any enforceable order of this character. The O.P.A. officials have assured the National Wool Growers Association that its representatives will be consulted before issuing any revised order applying to or interpreting the ceiling prices.

Until further notice, any wool dealer is free to buy as low as he can from any wool grower. The dealer is subject only to the restriction that when he resells any wool, that sale shall not be higher than the price of similar wool between October 1, and December 6, 1941. If the revised order should be in form to permit the grower to know the actual selling price upon his own clip, he would of course be inclined to hold for that price. Some authorities claim that the selling price will tend to become the floor price. This might happen in the case of commodities for which both buyers and sellers have full information. This information is not ordinarily possessed by growers of wool.

The O.P.A. ceiling order was plainly a hurried-up affair calculated to freeze wool prices. It must be hoped that the final instructions will be more explicit and more subject to reasonable interpretation by growers if, in fact, such final orders shall still be applicable to growers. At the same time, it is extremely difficult to see how any order for general application could do other than leave growers at a great disadvantage in making sales to dealers competent to judge shrinkage and other qualities of their purchases.

It would seem that the fairest and

simplest solution for all concerned would be for the government to take over all clips of 1,000 pounds or more on the basis of published clean prices. Then under such a plan, each clip should be appraised for shrinkage and all other qualities by competent and impartial persons. This plan is discussed on page 15 in an article entitled "Will the Government Take Over the 1942 Clip?"

There has been no official statement regarding such possible action, though advice from Washington is to the effect that under certain contingencies which may arise, the government would take over the wools along the same general lines as were employed in 1918.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE MEETINGS

**Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City,
January 20**

The Executive Board of the National Association's Wool Promotion Committee will meet in the Roof Garden of the Hotel Utah, Tuesday, January 20, at 9:30 A.M.

The full Committee on Wool Promotion will meet at 1:30 P.M., Tuesday, January 20, also in the Roof Garden of the Hotel Utah. Officers of state associations are invited to attend this meeting.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association will open at 6:30 P.M., Tuesday, January 20, in the Jade Room of the Hotel Utah.

Death of W. H. Weeks

W. H. WEEKS, general manager and vice president of the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, and retired vice president and general manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, died December 30 at a Kansas City hospital. Mr. Weeks, who was 70 years old, had been ill since early October.

Mr. Weeks had been connected continuously with the Kansas City Stock Yards Company since 1908, serving as traffic manager, assistant general man-

ager, vice president and general manager. Last March he retired as general manager, but maintained his position with the American Royal. His connection with the Royal extended back almost to the show's inception in 1898.

Mr. Weeks was a member of the board of directors of the American Horse Shows Association, Inc., the body that controls the rules by which the country's important horse shows are run. In 1938 he served on a committee which clarified saddle horse judging rules.

Mr. Weeks was born March 1, 1871, at Battle Creek, Michigan. At 16 he joined the Nordyke Marmon Company of Indianapolis as a stenographer. After a period as chief clerk for the Cotton Belt Railroad in Cairo, Illinois, Mr. Weeks went to Fort Worth, Texas, and worked his way up to the position of general livestock agent for the Cotton Belt. In 1898 he came to Kansas City and took a position with the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, then returned to the employ of the Cotton Belt in Texas, finally becoming general livestock agent for the Texas lines. He returned to Kansas City in 1903 and for two years was traffic manager of the stock yards company. Then he again returned to Texas to become general livestock agent of the Texas lines of the Frisco railroad. He resumed his service with the stock yards company in Kansas City on his birthday in 1908.

On several occasions Mr. Weeks served as a vice president or director of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Kansas City Club and the Hoof and Horn Club, which he assisted in organizing. He was vice president and general manager of the Kansas City Connecting Railroad Company and also a director. He also served as a director of the stock yards company, the American Royal, the Stock Yards National Bank, the Midland Life Insurance Company and the Horse and Mule Association of America.

Mr. Weeks leaves a son, W. Henry Weeks of the home; two grandchildren, Valerie Weeks and William Hazeldine Weeks, of the home, and two brothers, Harry Weeks and Sam Weeks, both of Battle Creek, Michigan.

Supplies and Requirements of Wool for War

THE O.P.M. and other defense agencies in Washington are now extremely busy, and somewhat perplexed, in an attempt to arrive at an estimate of the 1942 wool requirements and supplies.

The wool price ceiling plan is certain to be continued in some form unless superseded by more far-reaching action



Major General E. B. Gregory, head of the Quartermaster Corps of the U. S. Army, and in charge of all purchases and distribution of Army supplies.

Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

looking toward placing of wool supplies directly in the hands of the government for distribution for such uses, and at such places, as may be determined under the defense program.

As of December 6, the Army was already in a real state of preparedness for the equipment, with all necessary articles of clothing for around 5 million men. October figures from the Quartermaster Corps showed that over 67 million yards of uniform cloth had been received, or would be delivered, early in 1942. This supply was sufficient to furnish four wool uniforms for each man in service. Fifteen million yards of overcoating cloth had been delivered or ordered, which action would furnish one heavyweight overcoat for each of

5 million men. Eleven million blankets, each requiring 10.5 pounds of grease wool were also on hand or expected for early delivery. Similar supplies of underwear, socks and other articles of wool and equipment were also in sight. Quartermaster General Gregory and his assistant in the furnishing of clothing, General C. L. Corbin, are to be congratulated upon the foresight they displayed in their contracting of materials, and also in having been responsible for the imports of the reserve supplies of Australian wool, which were taken into the possession of the United States Government on October 18 through the Defense Supplies Corporation.

The new phase of the war, commencing on December 7, made it probable, if not certain, that a much larger army would be required than had previously been planned for. It is now stated that the United States Army may need to be expanded to as much as 10 million men. Also, it is a practical certainty that Russia and probably others of the anti-axis allies will have to depend upon the United States for some of their clothing equipment.

During 1940 the orders placed by the Army required the use of 228,435,930 pounds of grease wool. For 1941, the figures were 382,934,829 pounds. The 1942 requirements are certain to be very much larger. The standard Army requirements call for around 150 pounds of grease wool for each man in the service.

Visible Wool Supply

The material here presented concerning wool supplies that will be available during the year have been prepared from numerous sources in the office of the National Wool Growers Association. Carpet wools are excluded. All wools mentioned have been figured to the equivalent weight on the greasy shorn basis.

The official report of the wool stocks, as published by the Bureau of the Census for December 30, will not be available until February. However, taking the September 27 stocks and

adding thereto carefully estimated imports to December 31, and deducting November and December consumption, it would appear that January 1, 1942, will leave in the hands of dealers, manufacturers and top makers not less than 68,395,000 pounds of domestic wool. By the same reasoning, the January 1 stocks of foreign wool will amount to



Brigadier General C. L. Corbin, Quartermaster Corps, Washington, D. C., in charge of the U. S. Army's entire program of furnishing clothing equipment. General Corbin will address the National Convention on Wednesday, January 21.

Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

293,314,000, this figure including 200 million pounds of imported wool held in the reserve stock pile as the property of, and under the control of, the Defense Supplies Corporation. The 1942 domestic clip, including packers' wools, will be close to 500 million pounds.

Nineteen forty-one imports of apparel wools from South America amounted to 277 million pounds. There is yet no reason to consider that a similar amount may not be received during 1942. This gives a total visible supply of apparel wools for 1942 of 1,138,700,000 pounds. This amount will be larger if imports shall continue to arrive from Australia. It is by no means certain that such further imports may

not come via the Panama Canal. On December 30, the O.P.M., with Kenneth Marriner of Boston acting as chairman, held a conference with a committee of 20 wool manufacturers for consideration of the amounts of wool which might safely and properly be permitted to go into civilian use in 1942. It was understood that the figure under consideration for civilian use was 100 million pounds for the first three months. If such a rate should be accepted and continued throughout the year, this would mean four hundred million pounds of wool for civilian use in 1942. Deducting this amount from the total visible supply would leave 738,700,000 for military requirements which would roughly provide clothing equipment for an additional 5,000,000 American, British, Russian or Chinese soldiers.

In this connection it is interesting to find that in 1918, when the government took possession of all stocks of wool in dealers' or growers' hands, there was practically no allotment for civilian use. The big problem seems to be that of determining how much wool, and how much manufacturing machinery, shall be devoted to civilian use this year. If this use shall be at the rate indicated above, the supplies for probable military use of all the allied nations would seem to be ample.

The total wool consumption for apparel purposes in 1941 (estimating December as at the rate of November) was 1,047,000,000 pounds. Army orders completed up to December 31 were around 276 million pounds, thus leaving the 1941 consumption figure for civilian use at 771 million pounds. The recently suggested 1942 allotment for civilian use would be one-half the actual use for civilians in 1941. It is apparent that a considerably larger amount might be diverted from civilian to military use without working any serious hardship on any one. It would temporarily complicate matters for some manufacturers who have been running chiefly on civilian fabrics. With all the government machinery now functioning in Washington that adjustment should easily be made in a way to ensure full employment for all mill operators and machinery.

Will the Government Take Over The 1942 Clip?

THE above question cannot be answered now.

The idea is receiving considerable discussion among officials of the Office of Production Management and the Defense Supplies Corporation. The final decision will rest upon further study and estimates of expected supplies and requirements in 1942.

These supplies and requirements are set forth as accurately as is possible for this time in the article in this issue entitled "Supplies and Requirements of Wool for War."

Do growers want the government to take over 1942 wools?

Until December 9, I was strongly opposed to the idea of requiring growers to sell their wool to the government, but since it is certain that the price will be controlled, and permitted to advance very little, if at all, I think it might be to the advantage of the growers to find their only customer of this year in the government.

The growers' attitude toward such a possible plan will, of course, depend very largely upon the price level at which the government might buy. Growers, like other businessmen, do not anticipate or desire large profits in 1942. The general desire is to make the sheep and wool industry serve to the maximum in providing the equipment for the anti-axis war. The National Wool Growers Association is officially assured that the growers' representatives will be consulted as to prices if it should become the government's policy to take over all wools available during the year.

A similar plan was worked out for the 1918 clip, and operated very satisfactorily. The grower consigned his wool to the house of his choice. After arrival, it was examined and appraised by a competent committee of three wool experts, and its price determined in accordance with the scale of prices that had been set up on April 25, 1918. These prices were those that had prevailed in the Boston market on July

30, 1917, which meant a reduction of around 4 cents per pound in the grease prices actually prevailing in April, 1918. They were stated on the clean basis. Fine and fine-medium staple wools were valued at \$1.75 for the best, down to \$1.70 for inferior lots. On three-eighths staple, the clean price was \$1.40 for the best, and \$1.35 for the inferior wools. The grade, class, shrinkage, etc., were all determined for each clip by the official appraisers, who served without charge to the wool grower. The dealers or commission houses were paid by the government in the amount of 3 per cent on the value of the clips taken over in the original bags and 3½ per cent on graded clips. After appraisal, the grower received a check for the appraised value of his clip, less only the deduction of the freight charge from the original point of origin to Boston. Wool was received and appraised and turned over to the government at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Portland.

It should be recognized that there is yet no way of knowing what course the Defense Supplies Corporation might take in setting prices upon 1942 wools. If it should be decided to employ the official wool ceiling as revised by the Office of Price Administration, the figures would be disappointingly low. As already stated, however, assurance has been given that the representatives will have an opportunity to discuss prices in advance if the government is likely to adopt a course of taking over the wools.

Again, it must be understood, that the O.P.M. has not recommended, and may not recommend, that the clip be taken over. If there is to be no such action, the only order affecting the handling of the 1942 clip will be that issued and enforced by the O.P.A. in respect to ceiling prices. If the clip should be taken over the ceiling procedure will automatically be canceled out.

F. R. Marshall



Aerial View of Temple Square (left) and the Hotel Utah (right) Salt Lake City, Utah.

WAR AND WOOL

The 77th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association
Salt Lake City, Utah, January 21-23, 1942
Headquarters: Hotel Utah

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21

9:00 A.M. Registration.

9:30 A.M. Opening of Convention.

Music: Utah Quintet.

Invocation: Reverend Floyd W. Barr,
First Presbyterian Church, Salt Lake
City.

Welcome: Earl J. Glade, President, Salt
Lake Chamber of Commerce.
Governor Herbert B. Maw.

Response: Mac Hoke, President, Oregon
Wool Growers Association.

Annual Addresses: C. B. Wardlaw, Presi-
dent, National Wool Growers Asso-
ciation.

Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, President,
Women's Auxiliary to the National
Wool Growers Association.

Report of Secretary.

Introduction of Resolutions.

Sessions of All Committees

1:30 P.M. Music: Utah Quintet.

Address: Brigadier General C. L. Corbin,
Quartermaster Corps, Washington,
D. C.

The Wool Price Ceiling

J. P. Davis, Office of Price Adminis-
tration, Washington, D. C.

The Work of the American Wool Council
R. C. Rich, President.

F. E. Eckerman, Manager, New York.

6:30 P.M. Smoker.

8:00 P.M. Program under Auspices Women's
Auxiliary to the National Wool Grow-
ers Association, Mrs. Ralph I. Thomp-
son, Presiding.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22

Morning

Music: Utah Quintet.

Address: Dr. S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho.
Livestock Production in Argentina
J. Elmer Brock, President, American
National Livestock Association.

A Fair Basis for Assessment of Western
Grazing Lands
Dr. A. F. Vass, University of Wyoming.

Afternoon

Music: Utah Quintet.

Lessons from Australian Wool Growers
Professor James F. Wilson, University
of California.

Protective Tariffs, Today and Tomorrow.
Dr. John Lee Coulter, Consulting Eco-
nomist, Washington, D. C.

7:30 P.M. Dinner Dance and Floor Show.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23

Morning

Music: Utah Quintet.

Army Style of Lamb Cutting
J. M. Jones, National Wool Growers
Association.
Frank Boles, National Livestock and
Meat Board.

Wool Conservation for War
Kenneth Marriner, Wool Consultant,
Office of Production Management,
Washington, D. C.

Afternoon

Discussion of Reports of Committees on
Lamb Marketing, Wool Marketing,
Forest Grazing, Public Domain Graz-
ing, Predatory Animals, and General
Resolutions.

Election of Officers.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20

9:30 A.M. Executive Committee of Wool
Promotion Committee, Roof Garden,
Hotel Utah.

1:30 P.M. Wool Promotion Committee,
Roof Garden, Hotel Utah. Officers of
State Associations invited to attend.

6:30 P.M. Executive Committee, Jade Room,
Hotel Utah.

YOUR HOSTS AND HOSTESSES

SOCIAL affairs planned for the en-
tertainment of the National Wool
Growers Association at its 77th con-
vention are many and unique. Some of
them are mentioned in the outline of
the program for the National Associa-
tion on these pages and that for the
Auxiliary on page eighteen. The objec-
tive is to reach, at least, the high
standards of hospitality set at recent
previous conventions, and give everyone
a very enjoyable time.

All entertainment is in the hands of
Mrs. Winifred P. Ralls, manager of the
Convention Department of the Salt
Lake Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. E.
Jay Kearns, president of the Utah Aux-
iliary; Mrs. Royal M. Smith, president
of the Salt Lake City Chapter of the
Utah Auxiliary; and President Don
Clyde and Secretary James A. Hooper
of the Utah Wool Growers Association.

CONVENTION RAILROAD AND HOTEL RATES

FIRST-CLASS, round-trip railroad fares are shown below from some of the principal points in the wool growing territory to Salt Lake City, the site of the 77th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association, January 21-23, 1942.

Ashfork, Arizona	\$43.35
Phoenix, Arizona	43.65
Los Angeles, California	36.86
Red Bluff, California	36.00
Sacramento, California	32.60
San Francisco, California	35.10
Boise, Idaho	19.16
Burley, Idaho	11.55
Idaho Falls, Idaho	10.55
Billings, Montana	31.71
Deer Lodge, Montana	22.47
Great Falls, Montana	29.45
Havre, Montana	35.28
Helena, Montana	24.78
Reno, Nevada	25.70
Winnemucca, Nevada	17.85
Albuquerque, New Mexico	45.38
Roswell, New Mexico	53.18
Bend, Oregon	42.35
Klamath Falls, Oregon	46.70
Pendleton, Oregon	31.66
Portland, Oregon	36.86
Del Rio, Texas	76.35
El Paso, Texas	56.81
Ft. Worth, Texas	59.06
San Angelo, Texas	55.50
Spokane, Washington	36.86
Walla Walla, Washington	33.86
Cheyenne, Wyoming	24.68
Rawlins, Wyoming	16.49

Nearly all the rates quoted are good for 21 days or longer and permit stop-



Spacious lobby of the Hotel Utah, Headquarters for the National Convention.

overs any place along the route of travel. Intermediate and coach rates can be obtained from local agents.

HOTEL RATES

Hotel Utah:

Single room without bath, \$2.45; with bath, \$3.30 to \$10.00.
Double room without bath, \$3.55; with bath, \$4.40 to \$10.00.
Suites, \$15.00.

Newhouse:

Single room with bath, \$2.00 to \$4.00.

Double room with bath, \$3.00 to \$6.00.

Twin bed room with bath, \$4.00 to \$7.00.

Temple Square:

Single room with bath, \$2.20 to \$4.00.
Double room with bath, \$3.30 to \$5.00.
Twin bed room with bath, \$5.50 to \$7.00.

New Grand Hotel:

Single room, \$1.50 and up.
Double room, \$2.00 and up.
Family room, \$2.50 and up.

Wilson Hotel:

Rooms from \$1.00 to \$3.00.



Mrs. Winifred P. Ralls, Manager
Convention Department, Salt Lake
Chamber of Commerce



Don Clyde, President
Utah Wool Growers Association



James A. Hooper, Secretary
Utah Wool Growers Association

Auxiliary Program

ONCE again, as the New Year dawns and Christmas is but a pleasant memory, our thoughts turn with pleasure to the coming convention of the National Wool Growers Association and of the Women's Auxiliary. This year, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been chosen as the site for this meeting. All the officers and members of the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary extend a warm invitation to all to attend.

Plans for the auxiliary meetings and entertainment of delegates and visitors are going ahead rapidly, promising three days filled with instruction, entertainment, and relaxation.

Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, national auxiliary president, has, since her election to office a year ago, been working hard in the interests of wool and lamb promotion and has also visited several of the states in their meetings. She will bring to the annual convention the results of her work and travels in addition to the other speakers scheduled to appear. Mr. Norman Winder, chairman of the Lamb Marketing Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, and Mr. Rilea Doe, of Safeway's, Inc., will both speak to the women as to the ways we can aid in the promotion of lamb.

Mrs. Gertrude M. Hogan, head of the Department of Education and Women's Wear Advertising of Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, New Jersey, will be at the convention, bringing with her a fashion show and two very interesting and educational films on the production of wool and manufacture of woolens and worsteds. While in Utah, Mrs. Hogan will present this fashion show and the films at the University of Utah, Utah State Agricultural College, and at the Brigham Young University. Mrs. Hogan is also scheduled to speak to the women of the auxiliary about the coming spring fashions as well as the value of buying American products.

Mr. Eugene Ackerman of the American Wool Council will also speak in one session of the Auxiliary meetings and is sure to have some interesting information on ways in which our organization can aid in the promotion of wool.

The officers and committee members of the Salt Lake Chapter and of the Utah Auxiliary are arranging for the



**Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, President,
Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool
Growers Association.**

entertainment of all who attend. Included in their plans is a tea to be held at the historic Lion House. This building was once the home of the famous colonizer and leader of the Latter-Day Saints Church, Brigham Young, and is now a center of scenic interest in Salt Lake City. Also scheduled is a special organ concert from the Mormon Tabernacle on Temple Square. A luncheon at the Roof Garden of beautiful Hotel Utah has also been arranged by the Salt Lake City Chapter. The main social event of the convention will be the banquet, floor show, and dance in the beautiful Lafayette Ballroom of Hotel Utah.

With world events as they now stand and the part the woollen industry will play in national defense, it is important that every person interested make a special effort this year to attend the Annual Convention of the Wool Growers Association. Come to Salt Lake City, January 21, 22, and 23, and meet your friends and enjoy three days of instruction and a good time.

Mrs. Emory C. Smith

Breeding for Wool Production in Australasia

By J. F. Wilson, University of California

This is the eighth in a series of articles prepared especially for the National Wool Grower by Mr. Wilson. The articles are based on personal observations made in a recent visit to Australia and New Zealand.

BREEDERS of purebred sheep in the United States still look to Australia and New Zealand for Romney and Corriedale sheep to improve the home

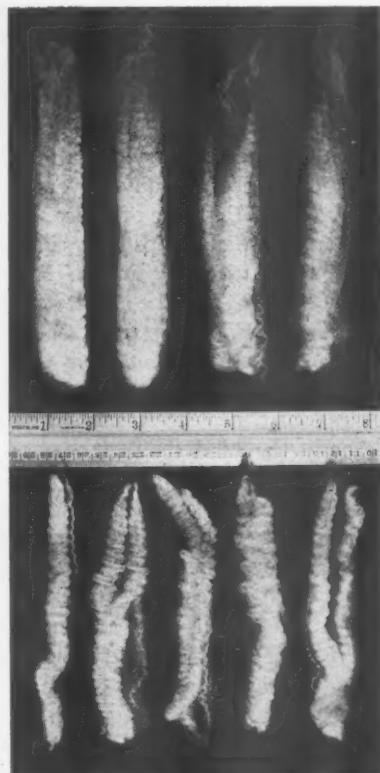


Fig. 1—Lock formation in the Romney breed. Two upper left samples from shoulder, two upper right samples from hip of same sheep. Upper left lock is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Samples, compliments of A. L. Wheeler, Leedstown, Marin, New Zealand.

Lower samples from another purebred Romney, much less desirable although better crimped and brighter. Not produced by Mr. Wheeler.

Lock size is associated with fleece weight.

flocks. The only possible explanation of this fact is that the flocks down under are superior to our own and their superiority automatically creates the demand. South Americans, particularly Argentinians, apparently feel the same

way about it for they also import Corriedales and Romneys from Australasia. Undoubtedly Australian Merinos would be bought also, were it not for an embargo that prevents purebred animals of this breed from leaving the Commonwealth except for New Zealand purchases.

Traveling around among the "stud" or purebred breeders one can very readily see that their sheep are definitely better than ours. In the best

responsible for their success; what do they do that we do not do?

In large measure the Australian and New Zealand sheep breeders conduct their operations similarly to the way we conduct ours. They have no secret formulae. Their success has been based very largely on good judgment in the selection of breeding animals. That they have gone farther and have been more successful in putting marvelous fleeces on good bodies is due primarily to two factors: first, large numbers

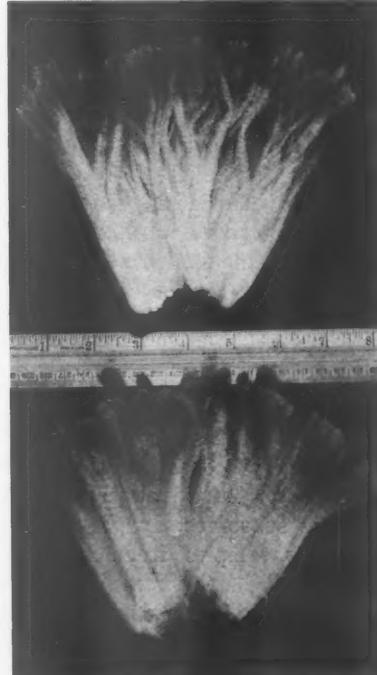


Fig. 2—Lock formation in the strong wool Merino. Upper sample is longer and brighter than lower, but was severely criticized by the producer for having too small a lock. Lower sample shows highly desirable lock formation in the strong wool Merino.

Samples, compliments of John Hawker of "Anama," and Richard Hawker of "Bungaree," South Australia.

flocks the percentage of outstanding animals in a bunch of rams is much higher than we are accustomed to; in fact few poor ones are to be found and to our eyes it seems that nearly every sheep is a potential champion. The question naturally arises—how do they get them; do they have some secret of breeding that we do not have that is

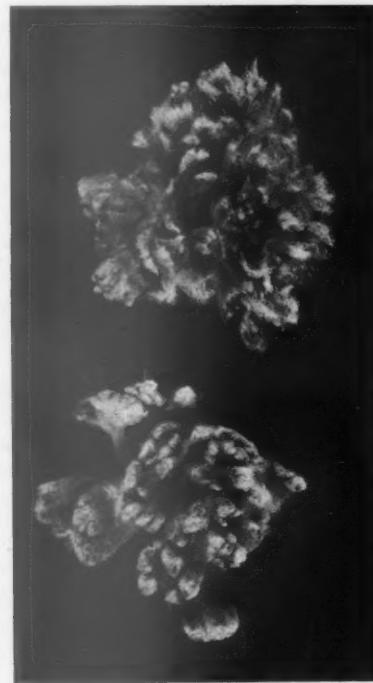


Fig. 3—Same samples as in Fig. 2 showing difference in outward appearance of large and small locks.

from which to select; and second, very high standards. A third factor, inbreeding, has made a smaller contribution.

The importance of having large numbers of animals to select from will be obvious to all. There is no need to go into the mathematics of probability. In the United States anyone owning a couple of hundred registered ewes has a very large flock. In Australia stud flocks of 500 to several thousand Merinos are not uncommon. New Zealand

Romney flocks are smaller but on an average they are far larger than ours. This means that under any system conceivable, outcrossing of families, line breeding or inbreeding, or just haphazard selection, the chances of getting some outstanding animals are very much greater than they would be if the numbers were only a third to a half so large.

The second factor, high standards of excellence, is one which we could well imitate. In the first place the man down under has a very definite idea of what he wants a sheep to be. If he is a breeder of Merinos, he is a breeder of fine-wool Merinos, or medium-wool or strong-wool Merinos, and the standard of excellence is well established. Over here among our fine-wool men we seem to have rather loose ideas as to what constitutes a good sheep, and there are so many opinions that at times we get into arguments over it. Often these arguments are over points that the Australasian would consider very trivial, such as a dark spot on an ear, a reddish tinge on a lower leg, a horn development not quite so pronounced as it should be, a small set of scurs on the head, or white hooves instead of black.

Whether or not such things deserve the attention we sometimes give them the breeder in Australia or New Zealand pays them small heed. He might wish the sheep didn't have the black speck on his ear, or the reddish hair on his lower leg but he would overlook such a fault if the animal was good enough in those points that affect its utility value. He would consider that a small set of buttons or scurs might detract from the animal's appearance but the head can only be used for bone meal or fertilizer and therefore such a fault is inconsequential. On the other hand, he would know that a heavily woolled face is a serious drawback to any sheep of any breed and a wool-blind one would never be called a stud no matter how good it was otherwise. What the Australasian breeder wants is the kind of animal that will bring in the money, a robust beast with a good frame and carrying the very maximum weight of wool of the best quality. Fancy points count for

less than they do here.

The "Anzac"^{*} has been blessed for a long time with a system of wool marketing that insures his getting paid in accordance with the excellence of his product. This fact above all others has stimulated him to find out exactly what constitutes a good fleece. He knows one when he sees it. Furthermore his marketing system has prodded him into finding out what fleece characteristics on the unshorn animal are related to maximum production and he is constantly on the alert to find rams that possess those characters. As an example, let us take lock formation, a character to which we have paid little if any attention. In Australia and New Zealand it is of great importance because it has been found that a fleece with a large lock, that is a fleece which is *naturally* divided up into large bundles of fibers, is almost sure to be a heavy one, provided it has good length. In Australia, all breeders of Merinos and Corriedales, and in New Zealand all breeders of Romneys and Corriedales want the locks to be as big as possible.

Figure 1 illustrates what wide differences may occur among individuals of the same breed. The large locks at the top, from Romneys, have a feeling of fullness and density, the small "fingery" ones at the bottom from a poorer individual feel thin and lacking in substance. In Figure 2 are shown two samples from Australian "strong-wool" Merino rams. The upper one has slightly longer staple, is somewhat brighter in appearance than the lower and from those standpoints is superior, yet the owner of the rams was severely critical of the one that produced the upper sample because the locks were too small for a first-class animal. Figure 3 shows the appearance of the tips of the same samples shown in Figure 2. It illustrates the fact that lock formation can be partially judged from the outward appearance of the unshorn animal.

All over Australasia, studmasters seem to be getting away from the idea of trying to produce as fine a fleece as

possible consistent with the breed. If my observation was correct, and I have faith in it, Australian Merino breeders are swinging over to the medium wool (60/64's) and the strong wool (58/60's) type of sheep, in preference to the true fine wool (70's and over). They are doing this because the trend of the times in wool textiles is such that not enough premium is paid for truly fine wool to warrant its production in areas where the other kind of sheep can be successfully grown. Australian Corriedales of the highest type and also the best ones in New Zealand carry fleeces unbelievably coarse by our own standards.

Over here Corriedale breeders have sought after the fine fleeced ones and at many of our shows, including the recent Grand National in San Francisco, the judges have hung blue ribbons on Corriedales carrying half blood or 58/60's fleeces. Many buyers also have preferred this type of fleece. They may be right. Perhaps our climatic conditions, particularly in the Rocky Mountain area, are such that a fine fleece is preferable. In any event, our preference has been gratifying to the Corriedale boys down under because the kind of sheep we have demanded is exactly the kind they have wanted to get rid of.

The Anzacs insist on having Corriedales that will produce a lot of wool and they believe the way to get it is to breed for as coarse a fiber as the wool trade will take. In the top-notch Romney studs in New Zealand, some rams have fleeces so coarse that with three months' wool growth they are covered with ringlets like a Lincoln or a Cotswold. Some of these rams sell right at home for 200 to 250 guineas, which to you is \$800 to \$1000. For nearly twenty years manufacturers in the United States have bought freely one-half blood, three-eighths blood, and quarter blood wools, while fine medium has sold just as well as the strictly fine fiber. If the conditions under which we operate in any one section of the country are favorable to the coarser fleeces and if such fleeces fill wool bags faster and are more profitable, it is about time for us to recognize the fact. Perhaps we too should stop trying to

^{*}The word "Anzac" in this article is used solely for convenience to mean people from both Australia and New Zealand. It was coined during World War I. A.N.Z.A.C. really stands for Australia New Zealand Army Corps.

breed fine wool and sacrifice on these cobweb fibers in the interest of more weight.

One of the most impressive things about the stud breeders in Australia and New Zealand is their willingness to cull heavily. On this point more than any other we could follow their example. An Aussie Merino breeder may pay \$1500 or more for a new stud ram. He will breed him to a very limited number of good ewes the first season. When the lambs get far enough along to permit an intelligent appraisal of their quality the owner of the ram will sort them all out and look them over. If the offspring look good the ram may get 100 ewes or even more the next season; if they don't look good he may sell every lamb to the butcher, cut the throat of his \$1500 ram and feed him to the dogs. It takes nerve to do that, lots of it, but that kind of a standard is what has made the Australian the world's greatest sheep breeder. Most of them will never sell the best sheep they produce at any price. The very tops are simply not for sale and that is all there is to it.

I remember visiting the property of M. Carroll & Sons, Corriedale breeders of Molong, N. S. W. It was there that I saw the best Corriedale ram I have seen in my nearly 50 years to date. Mr. Carroll was not only a charming host and a good fellow, he wanted very much to sell me a ram because after all a struggling young breeder has something to crow about when he can sell a stud for export to a foreign country. However, he explained as politely as possible that the sale of that one sheep was quite out of the question. It seemed that everyone wanted him. Mr. Carroll had a standing offer on him so high that I nearly fell over when he told me. But the ram was his best and was not for sale.

I stood at a cutting chute or "race" and watched John Hawker go over a big bunch of yearlings looking for potential stud rams to keep for his own use. They had already been culled as lambs and would be culled again as two-year-olds before the final decision was reached whether they were really studs or not. The problem right then was to

find out which of these yearlings had stud ram possibilities so that the rest could be sold as range or "flock" rams. To say that Hawker was exacting in his requirements is putting it too mildly. He opened the fleece on the shoulder, side, back and hip and if there was anything wrong at any of these places the buck was simply out. He found an occasional one whose fleece at these points looked good. Such rams were then examined on the belly and if the belly wool was not first class the ram was thrown into the range bunch no matter how good his fleece was otherwise. Rams with near perfect fleeces had to have chest capacity, a horn spread wide enough to guard against fly strike, relative freedom from body folds and all the usual things we ourselves look for in a well-built stud ram. Even though Hawker's flock is one of the most renowned in South Australia he admitted that only two or three per cent of his rams would classify as stud; those good enough to keep for his own use made up only a small fraction of one per cent of his total.

In every first-class flock in Australia and New Zealand there are lots of rams produced that are considered by the breeder not good enough to represent the quality of his product. Such rams are either slaughtered for home use or used as feed for the numerous shepherd dogs. They are not sold as breeding animals. On one property in New Zealand I found that a very prominent Corriedale breeder had sold fifteen yearling rams to a very prominent Romney breeder for dog feed. This Corriedale breeder had a high reputation to protect; he couldn't sell poor stuff for breeding purposes.

Range rams sell in Australasia for just about the same price we pay in the U. S. They are sorted out in lots according to their degree of excellence and sold for 5 to 10 guineas a head. Stud rams, however, are on quite a different basis than they are here. Any stud breeder is willing to pay really big money to get what he wants. Some studs, in fact the majority of the very best ones, seldom introduce an "outside" ram but use only their own. A few of the best Merino flocks in Australia have not had any outside

blood introduced for over half a century. Moderate inbreeding is practiced by many of the leading studmasters. Inbreeding concentrates or intensifies the characters that make up an animal and greatly increases that animal's capacity to stamp those characters, good and bad, on its offspring. A good inbred animal is therefore far more likely to prove valuable as a sire than one that is not inbred. With large numbers to select from, the Australasian breeder is in a better position to try it than is the average American.

Army Meat Demonstrations Commended

AN article in Business Week for November 15 commends highly the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in the Army cantonments. Of this program, which was financed early in 1941 by the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association and the New Mexico Wool Growers Association, and since July 1 by the National Wool Growers Association and its affiliated state associations, Business Week says, in part:

Originally undertaken as a patriotic gesture, the Board's Army instruction course has developed into an undertaking sure to produce profitable results for the meat industry. * * *

Also, there has been a discreet amount of direct promotion of specific meat products, notably lamb. The mess traditionally shunned lamb, because of an ancient military maxim, "mutton for mutiny." The Board sweet-talked authorities at thirteen big posts into serving 200,000 portions of roast lamb and lamb stew, kept track of the results. The statistics upset tradition by proving that lamb was as well received as beef.

The Board's field men have also boosted other meat products that were previously slighted in Army cookery, especially fresh pork, veal, and lard. In the words of Lt. Col. Paul P. Logan, assistant chief, Subsistence Branch, Q.M.C., the cooks were beefing the men to death. Once the Meat Board's cutting experts have given their lessons and these have had time to sink in, experience shows an upturn in use of these neglected products. Where practically none were used, now lamb is served two to four times a month, fresh pork, two times, veal once. * *

In the long run, these changes in eating culinary habits for 1,500,000 men should exert lasting effects on civilian tastes.

Predatory Animal Program in Garfield County, Montana

IN THE fall of 1940 sheepmen of Garfield County, Montana, decided that something should be done to lower the losses from predatory animals sustained by sheepmen of the county, and carried out an effective coyote control program, which eliminated 4 badgers, 45 bobcats, and 488 coyotes in the county. This was accomplished through the cooperation of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Grazing Service, State Livestock Commission, and their own sheep growers' association.

At a meeting of sheepmen of Garfield County, held early in November, 1940, the possibilities of carrying out a coyote control campaign were discussed in detail. Robert Isaac, assistant district agent, represented the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior, and offered the cooperation of that bureau, provided interest was apparent among the sheepmen. A. C. Gould, district grazier with the Grazing Service, offered his cooperation in the predatory animal control program by pledging all the 50 per cent money which had been earmarked by the Advisory Board to be used for that purpose.

Following a lengthy discussion on the relative merits of the various control programs, particularly the bounty system versus the trapper system, sheepmen in the county voted unanimously to set up an organization for the purpose of cooperating with the above mentioned agencies in carrying out a trapper system for predatory animal control. As a result, a five-man committee was elected to represent the sheepmen of the county. Roy Alexander, a sheepman near Jordan, was elected chairman; Hamilton Gordon of the Crow Rock Ranch, treasurer; Lloyd Sanquist, sheepman of Edwards, John Hauso, sheepman of Brusett and Jack McRae, sheepman of Van Norman, members. Maurice Zimmerman, county extension agent, acted as secretary for the committee.

As a result of this move, a cooperative agreement between the Garfield County Sheepmen's Committee, acting

for the Garfield County sheepmen, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Grazing Service was signed for the purpose of controlling predatory animals in the county. The sheepmen agreed to contribute \$600, to be raised by an assessment at the rate of 2 cents per head, and the Grazing Service approximately \$580, the money to be used to hire trappers for the period of November, 1940, to June, 1941. It was understood further that if sufficient addi-



A coyote trapper leaving the Crow Rock Ranch

tional funds should be raised, a third trapper would be hired for all or a portion of the above period. The Fish and Wildlife Service agreed to maintain two trappers in the area for the same period of time and to furnish equipment and supervise operations of all trappers.

In addition to trappers hired by money contributed by sheepmen, the

HEAR JOHN LEE COULTER AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Dr. John Lee Coulter, Washington, D. C., nationally known consulting economist, is scheduled to address the 77th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association at the afternoon session of Thursday, January 22, on the contribution of American wool growers toward national defense and the winning of the war, and public policy of national government toward maintenance of sheep and wool production in peace time.

The many factors that combine to make the sheepman's market for his wool will be analyzed as can only be done by a man of Dr. Coulter's vast experience, study, and understanding.

Fish and Wildlife Service, the Grazing Service, and the Works Projects Administration maintained in the area during this same period two other trappers.

It was further agreed that all furs taken by trappers who were paid from funds contributed by the sheepmen should be the property of the sheepmen, and receipts from their sale should be used for predatory animal control.

Approximately 47 sheepmen contributed to the predatory animal control program, representing 80 per cent of the sheep assessed in the county in 1940.

Trappers were hired on monthly basis and received a salary of \$90 a month and 25 per cent of the pelts at the end of the trapping period, during the time they were paid from funds contributed by the sheepmen. During the time the trappers were paid from federal money, the salary was \$90 per month and \$10 per month expenses.

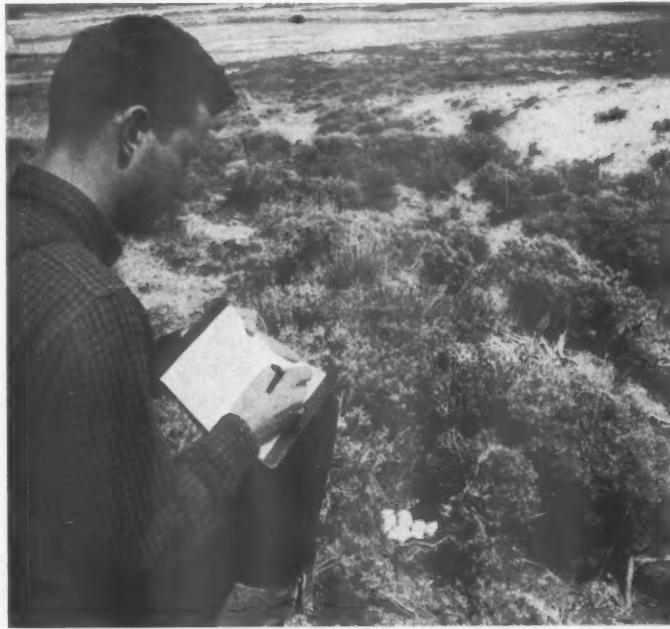
As a result of this program, there were taken out of the county 488 coyotes and 45 bobcats, or a total of 533 animals. Clayton Zook of Cohagen was the outstanding trapper. He caught 9 bobcats and 181 coyotes, or a total of 190 animals, which was an average of 27 per month. As an award for his accomplishment in the predatory animal control program, he was presented by the Garfield County sheepmen with a large bore rifle. Charles Phipps of Brusett also made an outstanding record and caught 24 cats and 90 coyotes, or 114 animals, an average of 19 per month. All furs caught by trappers during the period that they were being paid out of funds contributed by the sheepmen were handled by the Sheepmen's Committee, and in February an auction sale was held in Miles City, where a major portion of the pelts were disposed of, in cooperation with the Rosebud County Sheepmen's Association, and a total of 60 coyotes and 27 cats were sold. The coyote pelts averaged \$6.50 a piece.

Sheepmen of Garfield County and agencies affiliated with this program have proven that by cooperative action definite results can be obtained and losses to sheepmen held at a minimum.

Sheep and Sage Chickens

By Arthur H. Carhart

Coordinator, Pittman-Robertson Projects, Colorado



Above, an investigator taking notes on a nest. Left, a poisoned skunk, caught in the act, at a dummy nest.

TWO and two usually add up to four. Two and XYZ might add up to four or something else.

There formerly were plenty of sage chickens on our western sheep ranges. Then there were not so many chickens. People saw nests that had been destroyed, with broken shells around them. Sheep plus broken shells plus fewer sage chickens was added up in a good many minds, and a lot of people got the answer that sheep trampled out the nests. Therefore, they reasoned, the sheep were responsible for the decrease in sage chickens.

That was an addition of two and XYZ. It doesn't make four or any other whole number. As a general and adequately proven fact, sheep do not trample out sage chicken nests, all the calculations of the XYZ additions to the contrary. You wool growers may know that sheep do not trample sage

chicken nests, but you can't prove it. We can. Here is the story.

About three years ago, the Pittman-Robertson Act made available to state game agencies, a fund for wildlife restoration which included facilities for finding facts concerning our game species. As a part of our program of investigation in Colorado, we set up a study to determine, if possible, what lay behind the lack of recovery in our sage chicken flocks. Our first study area was in North Park, one of our better grazing sections.

At the start, we met with members of the local livestock board, and tossed our trumps on the table. We said we wanted the truth. When we found the truth, we were going to throw down the cards, face up, and let them lie. Our livestock operators said that was fair enough. They went farther. They promised to close areas of high concen-

trations in sage chicken nesting to spring sheep grazing if we found, for a fact, that sheep trampled nests and thereby were keeping the sage chicken recovery down. They went farther still. They offered them and there to withdraw any areas we would designate, from spring sheep grazing if we wished. But our answer was that until we found the facts, that was not sound action.

The first year of our sage grouse study we merely got started on a plan of procedure. Two men trained in wildlife management and biology worked for two months, getting the investigation mapped out and securing preliminary data. That amount of time on preliminaries may seem high, but if you



get systematic organization in the preliminary stages you don't face a chance of finding all later work off center.

In the spring of 1940, Lucas Dargan, a graduate of wildlife management at Utah State, went back to North Park at the beginning of nesting time and was assisted by CCC men from the Grazing Service camp at Walden. One section of the study directly bore on the loss of nests during the season. A nest would be located, and a piece of white rag tied to a sage brush thirty paces north of it. The nest then was watched along with all other nests so

located. In this we had excellent co-operation of the herders tending bands of sheep in this section.

At the end of the season, 119 nests had been observed, only 42 had hatched, 13 were deserted, and 63 were destroyed. The fate of one was in question. Ten of these nests observed were on a sheep driveway. On a percentage basis, 35.3 per cent hatched, 10.9 per cent were deserted and 52.9 per cent were destroyed. We were losing 63.8 per cent of our sage grouse crop before it ever hatched. On that basis you can't grow any kind of bird or animal to have a crop.

But, of the 63 nests destroyed out of the 119 observed, only one was trampled by sheep, and that was one of the ten on the sheep driveway. The indication was that all the other destruction was caused by some type of predator. We suspected what that predator might be but we were not sure.

In 1941, one hundred twenty nests were similarly observed. Of these 42 hatched, ten were deserted and 68 were destroyed. Or, on a percentage basis, 35 per cent were hatched, 8.3 per cent were deserted and 56.7 per cent were destroyed, which, if you'll check back, is almost a duplication of the previous year's record. In the 1941 season no nest was trampled by sheep although much of the area covered is on sheep range, fully grazed.

We had established pretty certainly that the destruction of nests was caused by small predators instead of sheep trampling. We knew the answer some observers had gotten by adding up the broken shells around destroyed nests and the presence of sheep on the range didn't make a sound total, but we didn't know which of the small predator species was blamable. And we wanted to know.

So, in 1941, with a crew of three trained men, headed by Bob Keller who had been on the study the previous season, we laid out a program to find out what was breaking up the nests and leaving shell fragments near them.

In our Pittman-Robertson studies, a fundamental policy is not to believe anything until it is proven, then check-

ed. Instead of relying on one method of determining what caused sage chicken nest destruction, we followed several lines of attack. Pullet eggs, injected with strichnine, were placed in old sage chicken nests and these were patrolled and watched. The score on this was 8 badgers, 1 magpie, 2 skunks and 3 ground squirrels killed. The three ground squirrels did not crack the eggs, but licked the end where the poison was injected.

The next check was by hair samples. As predators work on a nest, the small, dry twigs of the sage rake off hairs. When a destroyed nest was located, hairs from twigs were taken. Altogether there were thirty-one such hair samples collected in the North Park area. These were identified by C. C. Sperry of the Fish and Wildlife Service Laboratory in Denver. Of these hair samples, 74.2 per cent showed badger, 6.5 per cent were skunk, 3.2 per cent were ground squirrels, 12.9 per cent were rabbit hairs and one was unidentified.

Still another check was made. Traps were set on a series of dummy nests that were not poisoned. In these traps 7 badgers were taken, one crow was caught and three traps were sprung without catching the predator. There were 66 ground squirrels caught. But the evidence is that these ground squirrels do not crack the eggs. They roll them out of the nest, play with them or roll them out of curiosity, but do not crack them. However, the fact that they disturb the hen may account for many deserted nests.

By still another computation, on 68 nests, it was found that of all destruction, 73.5 per cent was by badger, 1.5 per cent by coyote, 2.9 per cent by birds, 1.5 per cent unidentified predation and on 20.6 per cent the cause was not definitely determined.

Another area, near Craig, Colorado, was visited after the nesting season was concluded. It is possible to determine whether or not a nest has hatched by the type of shell fragments found. If it hatched, there are little, round discs off the end of the egg that persist for some months. By using this method of check, it was found that, in the Craig area, about the same situation regard-

ing nest destruction exists, and the sign points to much of the destruction being done by badgers.

Another interesting set of figures was obtained in the study. A greater percentage of nests on grazed range hatched than on one area that was ungrazed. Thirty-five nests were found on an ungrazed section. Of these 22.9 per cent hatched, 14.3 per cent were deserted and 62.8 per cent were destroyed. On sheep range, 56 nests were located; 39.3 per cent hatched, 5.4 per cent were deserted and 55.3 per cent were destroyed. On cattle and horse range, 15 nests were watched, 53.3 per cent hatched, none were deserted and 46.7 per cent were destroyed. The higher destruction on ungrazed range probably is chargeable to lack of predator control or to the fact that predators may have better cover on ungrazed areas. Take it for what it's worth, there are the figures.

Still we are after facts. Next spring we will put two trappers on a selected area and see what results follow when the predator control has functioned there for two months before and during nesting season. On another area, comparable in type and size, the same procedure will be followed as that used in the past two years. A third area will be checked after the hatching season is past. Then we will have the round-up. We should know definitely what is causing sage grouse nest destruction, we should know whether or not predator control will increase the sage chicken crop, and we should be able to set up figures on the controlled area against the others and show how much the chicken crop can be increased by pulling down the predator level.

So far we have done just what we promised: when we had the facts, we laid them in the hands of the stockmen of North Park. Needless to say, they were pleased. So were we. To know that sheep and sage chickens can be grown on the same area without loss of nests through trampling, is something to know, and we know it. Sportsmen are being given the same information. Beyond all that, this is the type of information we are able to get in the Pittman-Robertson study

projects on which sound, well-founded game management can be worked out in company with other land uses. We are getting the same sort of information concerning deer and elk. We are studying a number of other game species. Our line of action is to dig the facts. And when they are in the clear, all of us can reach a better understanding and all interests will be able to adjust their plans of operation on known facts. We can't swear that our data taken in North Park is totally true of other areas. But we'll stand on a stack of Bibles a mile high and swear to the facts we have assembled in areas covered by our studies to date. If anyone has any other information, they'll have to have it air tight and iron bound to make any sort of case.

Parity For Wool

THERE is much discussion about so-called parity prices for wool and other agricultural products. Parity as now defined is a price for any particular farm product that would place the producer in the same position he occupied from 1909-1914 as regards the things he purchased. It has nothing to do with cost of production or net income. It assumes that if a farmer sold a bushel of wheat in the parity years for one dollar and bought a pair of shoes for one dollar, and now sells a bushel of wheat at \$1.25 and buys the same pair of shoes for \$1.25, he has parity and is as well off now as he was in 1910.

Of course, parity relates to all the things farmers sell as compared to a certain definite number of commodities farmers buy. Parity does not include labor except as the cost of labor enters into the prices of the base commodities. It is not and never was a scientific or progressive base for farmers, as it tends to maintain their standard of living on the 1910 basis while the industrial world is marching on to higher levels.

Since 1910 there have been tremendous mechanical advances in all industrial lines that in most instances have greatly reduced the cost of many articles, but at the same time afford higher net income to labor and pro-

ducers. But a reduction under the parity plan in the price of things farmers buy operates to reduce the parity price of the things he sells, regardless of the cost of producing such commodities. Many things now enter into his costs that were not existent in the so-called base years.

As stated, labor is not included as a direct cost for parity adjustment. Professor Spencer of Cornell has shown how this puts parity out of line. The total labor time of producing 100 pounds of milk in 1910 was 5.04 hours; in 1936 it was 4.71 hours, a reduction in 25 years of only 6 per cent. On the other hand, the labor hours in 1910 to produce 100 bushels of wheat was 89, but by 1935 this had been reduced to 41 hours, or a reduction of 54 per cent. Thus by mechanical appliances the cost of producing wheat must have been greatly reduced, but as the dairy industry cannot be mechanized, its labor costs have been nearly stationary in most cases, and higher in others.

When we come to the sheep industry, a 1910 price can bear no relation to a 1942 price. The 30 years that have elapsed between the base period and the present have seen the entire setup of the business on a different basis. So different is its operation that it might be called a new business that did not exist from 1909-1914. In 1911 the Tariff Board found the average cost of running a sheep a year was \$2.11. The cost in 1942 in Idaho will be around \$10 per head. In the base years the business was on a free-land, no-feed, a-horse-and-buggy basis. Now the free land is all gone and the horse and buggy have been replaced with the automobile — the most expensive transportation the world has ever known.

The type of sheep now run has completely changed, as has the manner of handling them. In 1910 winter lambing was in its infancy,—now it is the general practice. As to labor requirements, there has been a complete change, not only in the class of labor, but in the kind of work performed. In spite of all these changes, there has not been, and cannot be, any increase in the use of mechanical appliances.

The amount of labor now used has more than doubled, and must continue to increase as operations are placed on a smaller but more exacting basis.

Parity on a 1909-1914 basis could never successfully be applied to wool. Those were years of continuous and bitter tariff agitation that applied specifically to wool. The Payne-Aldrich tariff law had just been passed with the so-called Progressives denouncing the wool schedule. President Taft in 1910 had made a speech at Winona in which he stated, "The wool schedule of the tariff law is indefensible." This created consternation in wool and woolens, and wool prices dropped almost to a free-trade basis. Then the President appointed a Tariff Commission, and the entire year of 1911 was spent investigating the cost of production at home and abroad. The election came in 1912, and President Wilson was elected on a free-wool platform. During the summer of 1913 wool was placed on the free list. During all of this time, the tariff of eleven cents per pound was not effective, and low prices prevailed. The use of such abnormal years for a parity base would be "indefensible."

Wool also occupies a different position from many farm products. The fall of wool prices during the depression was as great as in any other line, yet the sheep industry struggled through without government support. It received no processing taxes, no adjustment payments, and no soil conservation benefits. It paid its own debts.

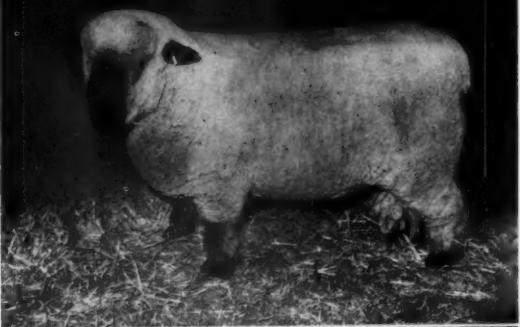
S. W. McClure

McCLURE A CONVENTION SPEAKER

Come and hear Doctor McClure make one of his characteristically good talks to the sheepmen at the 77th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association, January 21-23, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

Having the knack of hitting the nail on the head, Doctor McClure always presents his subject matter in a most stimulating manner. He analyzes current problems from the point of view of the sheepman.

SHEEP OF



Upper left, The highest priced Hampshire at the 1941 National Ram Sale, a yearling, sold by Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho, to O. D. Glenn, Crawford, Colorado, for \$375.

Next, The top of the 1941 National Ram Sale, a Suffolk yearling ram sold by Floyd T. Fox of Silverton, Oregon, to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho, for \$1250.



Above, left, "Garbo," yearling Rambouillet ram sold by Dempster Jones of Ozona, Texas, to M. B. McVay of Eden, Texas, for \$1,025 in the 1941 West Texas Ram Sale and Show. The ram was also placed first in the yearling ram class of the show, winning \$100 cash prize.

Above, right, Champion Hampshire ewe at the Grand National Livestock Exposition. Bred and exhibited by Brownell Ranch, Woodland, California.

Right, "Defense," the top Rambouillet ram at the 1941 National Ram Sale, a yearling sold by John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, to George L. Beal, Ephraim, Utah, for \$550.



FIVE YEAR

Inside column, Top, Champion Rambouillet ram at the 1941 Utah State Fair and the Ogden Live Stock Show. Bred and exhibited by John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Second, The yearling Corriedale ram, bred by the Utah State Agricultural College, whose fleece won the reserve grand championship award in the Purebred Wool Division of the 1941 International Wool Show. The ram was Champion Corriedale ram at the 1941 Ogden Livestock Show.

Third, Champion Corriedale ewe at the 1941 International, a yearling bred and exhibited by Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming.

Fourth, Champion Hampshire ewe at the 1941 Pacific International and Ogden Livestock shows. Bred and exhibited by Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon.

Outside column, Top, Champion Suffolk ram at the 1941 Ogden Livestock and the Grand National Livestock shows. Bred and exhibited by Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California.

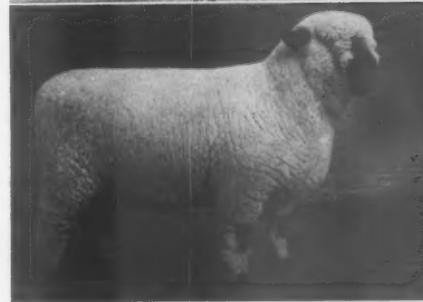
Second, Champion Rambouillet ewe at the 1941 Utah State Fair and Ogden Livestock Show. Bred and exhibited by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.

Third, Champion Rambouillet ewe at the 1941 Wyoming State Fair, the Pacific International and American Royal shows. Bred and exhibited by Thomas Pfister and Sons, Node, Wyoming.

Fourth, Champion Hampshire ram at Eastern Idaho and Utah State Fairs, and the Ogden Livestock Show. Bred and exhibited by Matthew Bros., Ovid, Idaho.

Below, upper group, left, Champion Hampshire ram at the 1941 International. Bred and exhibited by Buck & Doe Run Valley Farm, Coatsville, Pennsylvania. Center, Champion Corriedale ram at the 1941 California State Fair, Pacific International and Grand National Livestock shows. Bred and exhibited by Crane Bros., Santa Rosa, California. Right, Champion Hampshire ewe at the 1941 International. Bred and exhibited by Mt. Haggin Land and Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana.

Lower group, left, Champion Rambouillet ram at the 1941 International. Bred and exhibited by the Beckton Stock Farm, Sheridan, Wyoming. Center, Champion Rambouillet ewe at the 1941 International. Bred and exhibited by King Bros. Company, Laramie, Wyoming. Right, Champion Corriedale ram at the 1941 International. Bred and exhibited by King Bros. Company, Laramie, Wyoming.



Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention

MEETING in Del Rio on December 11 and 12 in the first wool growers' gathering after the outbreak of war, the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association outlined their position on national defense, price fixing, and labor problems in the following resolutions:

NATIONAL DEFENSE: We have passed a number of resolutions on National Defense and we again reaffirm all previous statements and add that we believe the members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association can be of material aid to the government during this emergency. We should keep our business in order both physically and financially, keep livestock as young as possible and reduce our borrowings to the minimum.

PRICE FIXING: We pledge cooperation in any plan designed to aid the prosecution of the war, but ask that final plans for ceiling prices be considered flexible, and prices subject to revision on showing of change of cost of production.

LABOR: We endorse in principle the Association of Industrial Peace which advocates the right to work of any laboring man without having to belong to a Union and that the non-union man be protected in his job. We commend the Texas delegation in the National House of Representatives for their almost unanimous vote recently in favor of anti-strike legislation.

The convention, which was the 26th for Texas wool and mohair growers, placed Fred T. Earwood, prominent ranch and warehouseman of Sonora, in the president's chair, with Horace Fawcett of Del Rio as first and Marsh Lea of Ft. Stockton as second vice president. The recent appointment of Vessel Askew as secretary of the organization was affirmed.

Leader of the association during the eventful year of 1941, President Price Maddox reported a total membership of over 10,000, an increase of 500 over last year, and over 100 associate members (banks, hotels, commission companies, etc.). He also reported a cash balance for the association of \$6,740.81 in addition to \$2,200 invested in National Defense bonds. The convention was also told by Mr. Maddox of activities in Washington, D. C., by Texas Association leaders, President Ward-

law and other officials of the National Wool Growers Association, through which a differential for domestic wools had been obtained in the awarding of contracts for Army clothing equipment.

The National Wool Growers Association was represented at the Texas convention by President Wardlaw and R. C. Rich of Idaho, former president of the National Association, and chairman of the Association's Wool Promotion Committee. Mr. Rich emphasized the necessity for continued efforts to keep wool in its proper position among the textile fibers and told of accomplishments in the way of research work, general publicity and contact work to advance the use of wool and mohair through the special fund provided by wool growers.

The great need for wool promotion was also discussed by J. B. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

Frank Boles, demonstrator for the National Live Stock and Meat Board, showed Texas sheepmen how the use of lamb is being advanced in the Army. Through funds provided by the western lamb raisers and feeders who are members of the National Wool Growers Association, the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association and the New Mexico Wool Growers Association, a special program of cutting and cooking lamb has been carried to the leading Army posts during 1941; Mr. Boles' talk and demonstration covered that project.

Reports of promotional work done for both lamb and wool by the women's auxiliary organization were given by Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, president of the National Auxiliary, and Mrs. H. C. Noelke, president of the Texas Chapter. Full recognition was given by Texas sheepmen to the value of the auxiliary projects in creating interest in lamb and wool in their communities.

The list of other prominent speakers includes Roger Thurmond; past pres-

idents Roger Gillis, J. T. Baker; T. P. Priddie, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank; John Moninger of the American Meat Institute; Charles A. Stewart of the Livestock Traffic Association of Fort Worth; R. W. Doe, vice president of Safeway Stores, Inc.; Dr. I. B. Boughton, chief veterinarian of the Ranch Experiment Station at Sonora; J. T. Hartmann of Collins & Aikman Corporation, Bristol, Rhode Island; and W. L. Barrett, Jr., of the Bureau of Entomology at Menard.

In addition to the three resolutions, printed above in full, Texas sheepmen passed resolutions:

Requesting the office of Agricultural Defense Relations to issue priorities for the needed material to the manufacturers of shearing machinery.

Endorsing all efforts to re-establish coastwise shipping to its former capacity.

Recommending full cooperation of all ranchmen in the federal government campaign to eradicate blow flies.

Expressing satisfaction with the results of the truth-in-fabric law and thanking J. B. Wilson for his service in promoting this legislation.

Endorsing the activities of the American Wool Council, under which name the wool promotion work of the National Wool Growers Association is done, and urging growers to give it complete support.

Expressing appreciation of wool freight rate study made by the Department of Agriculture.

Requesting that mohair receive the same consideration as wool in promotion work.

Expressing appreciation of work of government agencies, both state and federal, in the control of predatory animals; of the advertising campaign of the American Meat Institute; of the lamb and meat project conducted by the National Meat Board in the Army.

A special committee on livestock theft, with E. S. Mayer as chairman, presented a separate report, containing the following recommendations, which was adopted by the convention:

- That a campaign be instituted to educate all ranchmen on the necessity of branding their sheep in some permanent way, suggesting the use of tattoos.

2. That local associations be organized to hire inspectors, offer rewards, etc.
3. That the President of Texas Association be authorized to hire one inspector to assist local groups in organizing, locating suitable inspectors, etc.
4. That a reward of \$250 be offered to any person furnishing information leading to the conviction of a thief stealing sheep or goats from a member of the association.
5. That a system be set up in Association office for the registering of brands of all members to facilitate tracing stolen property.
6. That a permanent livestock theft committee be set up.

Texas Auxiliary

THAT the Women's Auxiliary of Texas has accomplished much of benefit to the industry and that this organization has been an inspiration to the auxiliaries in other states, was the text of the address of Mrs. R. I. Thompson, our national president, to the ladies at the last 1941 quarterly meeting in Del Rio during the state convention, December 11 and 12. Mrs. Thompson's reports on the work in other states was heard with interest and the messages of greetings from those organizations were greatly appreciated.

Mrs. H. C. Noelke, as retiring president, spoke to the Auxiliary on the necessity of cooperation with the officers, whom she referred to as "servants," servants who must serve most effectively through the orders and directions of those who elect them. At the end of a sincere and splendid address Mrs. Noelke presented the Auxiliary with a gavel in appreciation of the confidence placed in her as president, and in her satisfaction for a job she felt had been one of the most important she had ever undertaken.

Friday morning in the Roswell Hotel, the new officers were elected for the coming year, with Mrs. Guy Nations of Sweetwater as president; Mrs. J. T. Johnson of Water Valley as first vice president; Mrs. Marsh Lee of Fort Stockton as second vice president. Other officers serving in 1942 are Mrs. Lance Sears of Sweetwater as secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Jimmy Maddox of Sweetwater as corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. T. Baker of Fort Stockton as parliamentarian; and Mrs. Arthur Har-

ral of Fort Stockton as historian.

Del Rio's hospitality was such that it has earned this state its reputation of warm friendliness. The Clipper Club of Del Rio sent the officers of the Auxiliary corsages, outstanding in their motifs—an American flag crocheted in wool and pinned to a large white

chrysanthemum. Thursday afternoon a tea was given in the home of Mrs. B. E. Wilson, and the following morning Mrs. C. B. Wardlaw entertained with a coffee in her home. And on both Wednesday and Thursday evenings, dances were held at the Del Rio Country Club.



Fred T. Earwood (left) and Vestel Askew (right), new president and secretary, respectively, of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.



Methods used in showing Army cooks how to cut up a lamb carcass were illustrated by Frank Boles, demonstrator for the National Live Stock and Meat Board, at the Texas Convention. Left to right: J. B. Wilson, secretary, Wyoming Wool Growers Association; Price Maddox, president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; Mr. Boles; Vestel Askew, secretary of the Texas Association; C. B. Wardlaw, president of the National Wool Growers Association; and R. C. Rich of Idaho, former president of the National Association.

The Wool Market

By C. J. Fawcett
National Wool Marketing Corporation

THE year 1941 will go down in history as the year in which the consumption of wool was the largest on record. While the final statistics are not out for the last two months of the year, the consumption figure will surely be one billion pounds of wool, of which about 485 million pounds was foreign wool. Government orders account for approximately 30 per cent of this consumption. It has been a very satisfactory year for all branches of the industry, from the grower to the manufacturer.

Recent government regulations indicate that business in the year 1942 will be conducted on an entirely different basis. It is now certain that we will be operating in 1942 upon a regulated market.

Values throughout the summer and fall months of 1941 maintained a very even course. The market failed to register the normal advance during the fall and winter months as compared with the prices paid at shearing time. This no doubt was due in part, if not wholly, to the technical balance maintained by the Quartermaster General's office in the division of their awards between foreign and domestic wool, as well as a disposition on the part of those in Washington charged with price regulation to hold prices to a reasonable level.

On Tuesday, December 9, following the Pearl Harbor incident the top futures and wool futures markets advanced the limit of the rules and regulations of the Exchange. This attracted the attention of officials of the O.P.A. who immediately announced their intention of freezing or fixing the values of wool tops, yarn, and by-products as of prices secured during the period of October 1 to December 6. In the official order freezing prices it was stated that ceiling prices would be subsequently named above which it would be illegal to sell wool or commodities in-

cluded in the order. It is expected that the official ceiling prices will be forthcoming in thirty or sixty days unless some substitute measures may be taken in the meantime.

It is interesting to note that frozen prices under which we are now operating are not uniform. In case a firm or a grower sold no wool during the period of October 1 to December 6, his ceiling



The wool dresses modeled in this picture were adjudged best in their class at the 4-H Club Congress Style Show held recently in Chicago. Designers of the dresses received special awards of chests of silver, given jointly by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, the American Wool Council, and the International Wool Secretariat. Left to right: Helen Skau models a one-piece wool dress with gold trim and pleated skirt, made by Harriet Ann Bamby, 16, of Danville, Ohio, at a cost of \$10.15; Betty Belle Yeager wears a four-piece wool suit of green plaid made by Marie Coston, 15, of Jacksonville, North Carolina, at a cost of \$18.95; Ethel Lincoln shows a two-piece rose wool dress with rose wool plaid coat, made by Geraldine Hedges, 18, of Drummond, Oklahoma, at a cost of \$13.39; and Angeline Brovet models a one-piece wool crepe dress, navy blue with powder blue trim of wool crepe, made by Florence Isley, 17, of Monticello, Wisconsin, at a cost of \$5.

would be the price secured in the last sale of wool of similar type, grade, and shrinkage. This leads to a great deal of confusion not only on the part of owners or those in control of wool, but to manufacturers seeking to buy as well. To be sure, if one firm has a ceiling of \$1.12 clean, another \$1.10, the holder of wool working under a ceiling of \$1.10 clean will sell his wool before the manufacturers patronize those operating under higher frozen values.

While the trade and the mills are yet struggling to conform to the frozen price situation, notice has been served that orders will be issued effective January 4 by the O.P.M. curtailing the use of wool for the period from January 4 to April 4, 1942. The reason for this order is obvious. Recent reports of stocks of wool on hand both foreign and domestic, also the 1942 clip, indicate a sufficient supply to enable mills to run at the present rate of consumption until October 1, 1942. War in the Pacific, however, makes further importations uncertain indeed. This is indicated by the sharp advance in the war risk insurance on foreign wool. It is thought that a normal amount of both Australian and South American wool will be available, but it is for the worst possible situation that we are preparing.

The curtailment order No. M-73 soon to be issued provides that no person or concern shall process for the aggregate of defense and non-defense orders more than 80 per cent of the wool consumed by said unit in his basic period. Basic quarterly poundage is described as the average amount of wool used during the first six months of the preceding year. A curtailment of 50 per cent is required in the case of mills running on civilian business in the worsted division. Mills running on non-defense material in the woolen branch of the industry will be required to curtail their use to 40 per cent of their basic quarterly poundage, and manufacturers of floor coverings will be required to curtail 50 per cent of their basic quarterly poundage. There are penalties prescribed for failure to comply with the conservation order as well as for acquiring inventories of raw

wool beyond a minimum practicable working inventory.

The avowed purpose of the curtailment order is to conserve wool used for civilian purposes, particularly as applied to the woolen branch of the industry. A cut of 60 per cent in the wool available for the manufacture of woolens is drastic indeed and made with the express purpose of forcing the use of a larger amount of wool substitutes. On one hand we wool growers are contributing liberally toward wool promotion only to find that regulatory measures are now in effect seeking to increase the use of substitutes. The excessive use of substitutes now, may not be damaging to the present value of virgin wool, for all wool will be needed, but fear is expressed that substitutes will gain a firm foothold in the manufacturing industry that will last long after peace is declared. We do not mean to criticize any program necessary in the prosecution of the war. No wool grower will be found wanting in patriotism or desire to cooperate in any necessary program. There may be, however, honest differences of opinion as to how the desired end may best be accomplished.

To date all matters pertaining to wool and the manufactures thereof have been handled by government officials who were formerly either manufacturers or merchants. The growers have had little voice in dictating policies that largely determine the market value of their own commodity. Present arrangements seem to guarantee a profit to the manufacturer, for the ceiling price on tops and finished products are placed at a figure calculated to guarantee a profit above the ceiling price for wool. In this manner it will be observed that the grower alone is the one who has no guarantee of a floor under the value of his commodity. The present curtailment order would appear to completely obliterate the differential we have enjoyed in favor of manufacturers using domestic wool versus foreign wool. I dare say there are few wool growers who will be able to translate ceiling prices on a scoured basis in terms of grease pound values at shearing time. Therefore, the manufacturer and the dealer will have a distinct ad-

vantage under present arrangements when it comes to securing wool at shearing time.

We do not believe there is any disposition on the part of those in charge in Washington to discriminate against wool growers. It does appear, however, that too little thought has been given to the effect such measures will have on the value of the growers' commodity. These matters should be carefully explained and analyzed at the wool growers' conventions this winter.

It is difficult to quote values at the present time. Most of the trading is now taking the form of added weight to contracts made in the period of October 1 to December 6. This seems to be the safest method of procedure for all concerned. Recent developments have also had the effect of slowing up civilian retail trade. There is no doubt that the high wage scale and rate of employment creates a vast potential buying power on the part of the consuming public that will present itself in a strong demand for clothing once the decks are cleared so that material can be obtained.

Wool Top and Grease Wool Futures Reach New Highs On War Declaration

A STATE of war has now been proclaimed between the United States and the Axis powers. This development caused new highs for the year to be recorded on all active wool top futures and grease wool futures deliveries in the second week of December, prior to the placing of a price ceiling which became effective on Friday, December 19, according to the New York Wool Exchange (December 26). Until declaration of hostilities, trading on both markets had been only moderate and prices had held within a narrow range. Fear of shipping losses in the Pacific, as a consequence of which less Australian wool might be received at United States ports, accentuated the price rise in the first part of the month. Price ceilings, however, resulted in the distant deliveries eliminating their discounts and selling at the

constant price established by the government. The wool top futures ceiling was placed at 127.8 and net advances during the period under review ranged from 6 points on the December contract to 54 points on the October contract. The grease wool futures price ceiling was set at 95.5 which resulted in net gains ranging from 8 points on the December contract to 45 points on the July contract.

The merchandising apparel wool market followed somewhat the same pattern as the futures markets. Inquiries and sales were relatively quiet except during the days immediately following government announcements of new business. Prices were definitely stronger throughout the period, but spot business was largely restricted in the third week of December, pending the formal announcement of a price ceiling on various types of apparel wools. Topmakers transacted a considerable amount of new business at firmer prices and deliveries of tops to spinners were heavy.

Wool for Tank and Jeep Soldiers

THE importance of wool to the U. S. Army and a forecast of the part it may play in future hostilities in the Pacific area are definitely shown in the recent issue of new Alaskan special combat uniforms by the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps.

Months of experimentation, in design and fabrication at the Quartermaster Corps' testing laboratories, went into the apparel before it received official approval from the War Department.

The first issue of these new cold weather climate outfits, which are either wool-lined or made wholly of wool, was made to soldiers at Pine Camp, New York, home of the Fourth Armored Division. This camp, located near Watertown, is only a few miles from Lake Ontario and is situated within one of the coldest wintertime areas in the country. Temperatures here often go as low as 40 degrees below zero, approximating the severe climate that is

encountered in far northern army outposts.

Embodying what are believed to be the latest features of cold weather protection, these new Alaskan outfits include: Heavy wool-lined combat suits, wool mufflers, Arctic wool socks, wool-lined parka coats, wool-lined combat helmets, woolen gloves, wool felt insoles, all-wool turtle-neck sweaters, woolen underwear, and all-wool face toques.

At Pine Camp everyone that must brave the severe winter outdoor weather has been outfitted with these new uniforms. Tank commanders and jeep car crews, who are constantly beaten by cold winter rain and snow, are the first to be given these outfits. The soldiers at this camp will be trained during the winter months attired in these garments.

Evidence that the Army has prepared for the severest climate is realized when one looks over these uniforms. Over his heavy full-length underwear the soldier at Pine Camp pulls on his knee-length, 16-ply, all-woolen socks. Next he gets into his wool-lined pants and then pulls over his head the turtle-neck sweater. Inside each rubber arctic goes a burlap insole and on top of that a wool felt insole. Then, over the turtle-neck sweater goes an Alpaca-lined parka which is so warm that it can be used as a sleeping bag if necessary.

The last pieces to go on are the wool face toque and then the wool-lined combat helmet. With a uniform like this, the soldiers are ready for the coldest climate, yet the suits are not too bulky for combat action.

[Jeeps are the United States' big contribution to modern warfare (see Readers' Digest, January, 1942). They are low-hung, six-cylinder cars carrying from one to six men but chiefly useful for hauling anti-aircraft and other guns. They are open style, and very fast. With mounted guns they can attack heavy tanks and disappear. Very mobile, and low to the ground they can hide under trees, and offer very little for the enemy to shoot at.—Editor]

Reciprocal Trade Comedy

UNDER the Reciprocal Trade Agreement with Argentina, effective November 15, we reduced the duty on flaxseed from 65 cents to 32½ cents per bushel. We import about half our flaxseed, and 91 per cent of our imports come from the Argentine. In 1940 we produced about 40 million bushels of flaxseed.

Now comes Congressman Andresen of Minnesota to tell what has happened to flaxseed since we reduced the tariff 32½ cents:

Anticipating the lowering of the duty on flax resulted in a decline of more than 30 cents a bushel on American flaxseed, which has meant a loss of several million dollars to growers of flax in this country on the 1941 crop.

Two months have now elapsed since the agreement went into operation, and, in fairness to American flax growers, I feel it is my duty to inform them of what has taken place.

First. The United States administration cut duty on flax 32½ cents a bushel on October 15.

Second. On November 26 the Government of Argentina boosted the selling price of flax 24 cents a bushel.

Third. Recently the Government of Argentina placed an export duty on flaxseed of 3⅔ cents a bushel.

Fourth. Since November 26, war-risk insurance has advanced from 50 cents to \$2 per \$100.

After all the palaver about hurting the Argentine by shutting her flaxseed out of our market, we see that nation deliberately raising her price so as to absorb the entire reduction. Our farmers have suffered a loss of 30 cents per bushel, the government has lost 32½ cents a bushel in revenue, and Argentina is the gainer to the extent of our loss. Of course, if Argentina maintains her fixed tax and price, the price of our flaxseed should recover on a basis of the economics involved. But as Argentina now has the power to raise or lower the price, the uncertainty of the situation will operate against an advance in price here.

Mr. Hull and his band of reformers have done a fine job for Argentina, but what about our flaxseed farmers whose boys are now fighting throughout the world?

S. W. McClure

The Wool Fund

Receipts to January 1, 1942

BY STATES:

Arizona	\$ 132.65
California	1,593.93
Colorado	1,989.74
Idaho	3,575.15
Montana	5,744.55
Nebraska	4.00
Nevada	616.80
New Mexico	57.05
North Dakota	45.70
Oklahoma	1.40
Oregon	1,282.35
South Dakota	647.95
Texas	2,675.40
Utah	1,364.79
Washington	491.80
Wyoming	3,626.35
National Wool Marketing Corporation (not allocated)	2,000.00
	\$25,849.61

BY DEALERS:

Adams and Leland	\$ 992.69
Colonial Wool Company	1,887.25
Colorado Wool Marketing Association	397.00
Davis Wool Company	131.05
Draper and Company	5,527.89
Fallon and Tilton	61.60
Farnsworth, Stevenson and Company	21.60
Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Company	1,149.80
H. I. Haber Wool Company	614.30
A. W. Hilliard and Son	208.90
Hallowell, Jones and Donald	2,264.55
Harris Wool and Fur Company	170.90
R. H. Lindsay Company	49.40
Merrion and Wilkins	19.40
Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill	4,209.65
National Wool Marketing Corporation	2,000.00
Northwest Livestock Production Credit Assn.	39.70
Producers Wool and Mohair Company	25.00
S. Silberman and Sons	1,450.40
Swift Wool Company	41.00
E. H. Tyron, Inc.	241.20
Val Verde Wool and Mohair Company	631.25
Charles J. Webb Sons Company, Inc.	727.20
Winslow and Company	9.00

BY STATE ASSOCIATIONS:

California	64.63
Idaho	54.65
Montana	1.50
Texas	2,015.20
Washington	4.30
Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Assn.	7.40
Wyoming	529.30
By individuals (direct to National)	301.90
	\$25,849.61

Accomplishments in 1941

F. E. ACKERMAN, who handles the wool publicity work for the National Wool Growers Association in New York, will make a full report of all undertakings on behalf of wool during the past year at the annual convention (Salt Lake City, January 21-23). Mr. Ackerman is scheduled to appear at the afternoon session of the first day of the convention, which will be devoted entirely to wool affairs.

R. C. Rich, chairman of the Wool Promotion Committee, will also make his report at that session, and Brigadier General C. L. Corbin of the Quartermaster Corps, Washington, D. C., will also address the convention that afternoon.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE WOOL FUND IN DECEMBER

CALIFORNIA

Benbow Ranch	Miss A. E. Stoddart
J. A. Hayes, Jr.	G. C. Van Nostrand
Charles A. Kimble	W. R. Veach
J. F. Mills &	Joe H. Wheeler
S. H. Wheeler	G. L. Veach

COLORADO

William Azar Estate	Krille-Nichols Co.
Arnold-Hariman Co.	Pete Kochielos & Co.
Harry Anderson	Howard Lathrop
Bent County Bank	J. J. Lobato
John Gorrono & Bros.	John Pouchoulou
Anisclo Gonzales	Rudolph Quintana
Felis Gallegos	Lucas Quintana
Tobias Gonzalez	Roy Rutherford
Douglas W. Hindmarsh	Melico Rael & Bros.
Jackson Produce Co.	L. T. Sharp

IDAHO

Jas. Bronson, Jr.	W. E. Pascoe
Chas. A. Carlson	J. S. Painter
Geo. W. Clark	Harry Pappas
D. R. Cathro	Pioneer Livestock Co.
Ben Darrah	R. L. Pascoe
Fremont County Wool Marketing Assn.	Eugene Pickett
R. F. Gulley	Pioneer L. S. Co. (John Gastambide)
Frank Gandido	Plant & Wright
Levi Halford	Rogers & Meyers
L. E. Harris	Rankin Rutherford
Antone Idoyaga	Elmer Robinson
Lawrence D. Jones	J. H. Stocking
S. H. Kunou	Stewart Bros.
Geo. D. Katsilometes	A. E. Taylor
A. Katsemas	Charles Vance
Charles Lau	Worley Bros.
Martin Bros.	Alex Wrigley
I. H. Nash & Sons	J. N. Ward
Neilson Bros.	John C. Ward
Theo. Oleo	

MONTANA

John Anderson	McLeod Company
Ambrose Brown	W. L. Olson
Pat Cognier	W. L. Peterson
Dale Davis	Pete Ringstvedt
E. W. Hildreth	Mike Rebich
Hansen Bros.	L. H. Sorley
P. E. Hungerford	A. R. Smith
Carl Hammerberg	Smith & Linder
Floyd Konison	Sidney Smith
Pete Kleeman	A. R. Smith & Bro.
Leo Kleeman	O. A. Schulz
Tony Kleeman	Schultz & Morrison
Harry Lode	W. J. Tucker
J. B. McLean	Fred Woolsey
John McKenzie	

NEW MEXICO	
E. P. Caudill	J. P. Caudill
NORTH DAKOTA	
Hendrickson Bros.	L. A. Seifert
A. F. Kendall	Seifert & Shelstad
J. E. Nelson	W. E. Stegner
J. E. Nelson &	Anton Fisher
OKLAHOMA	
Lemons & Hill	
OREGON	
W. J. Holbrook	Jack & Pat McCartie
Mrs. Curtis Jackson	Pendleton Ranchers
Otto Klum	J. H. Wilson
SOUTH DAKOTA	
T. J. Broadhurst	M. E. Hafner
C. W. Baker	Claude Olson
M. E. Hafner & Co.	
TEXAS	
W. A. Arledge	Collie Hutchison
L. E. Arledge	Boyd Holmes
S. C. Armistead	Lem Henderson
H. E. Arledge	W. A. Humphreys
Maggie Armistead	A. F. Holdeman
F. A. Arledge	Martha Harrison & Son
Homer Byrd	Hutto Brothers
Mr. & Mrs. John T. Barton	G. A. & J. F. Humphreys
David H. Burrows	Floyd Hodges
D. T. Barton	Felix Harrison
J. E. Berry	A. J. Johnson
R. H. Bennett	L. E. Jacobs
Buck Burdett	Violet M. Jarrett
E. P. Bradford	J. L. Johnson
D. E. Babb	E. V. Jarrett
L. M. Bricker	F. J. Jenkins
L. L. Bode Estate	Bryan Kelly
Boyd Babb	John P. Lee
J. A. Buswell	Chas. Lamkin
Mrs. C. A. Bricker	Henry Lindley
J. G. Blackman	Mrs. G. G. Lemons
Mrs. W. B. Burnett	A. G. Morris & Son
A. C. Bricker	G. P. Maston
Minerva L. Baker	Sol Mayer & Son
	F. T. Mayfield
Jess Couch, Jr.	
C. C. Canon	
Clarence Chandler	
C. F. Fox, Jr.	
L. L. Cash	
Hazel W. Coe	
E. H. Cofield	
H. M. Dillard	
J. L. Dickerson	
Mrs. Irene Ditmore	
T. L. & J. V. Drisdale	
J. E. Davis	
T. L. Driade	
R. M. Dingler	
J. R. Davis	
John Edwards	
Geo. Eatwell	
Joe Everett	
Epperson Bros.	
E. E. Epperson	
O. B. Epperson	
Ross Foster	
Oscar Foster	
Dr. P. M. Girard	
J. S. & Bertha Glasscock	
Susie R. Gobble	
R. A. Gatlin	
E. D. Gatlin	
J. E. Henderson	
Crowley Harmon	
Jeff Harkey	
Roy Hudspeth	
Howard Hutchinson	
Mrs. John Honeycutt	
S. S. Henry	
L. & A. Bertagnole	
Orson Burton	
Dón Clyde	
John Condas	
Gouldock Bros.	
Gilmor Bros.	
Ernest Madsen	
Andrew Anderson	
Archie Alexander	
Mrs. B. J. McDowell	
R. L. Miers & Co.	
J. B. Malone	
A. A. McDonell	
R. L. Miers	
Carl Malone	
Sallie McBee	
John T. Mayfield	
B. E. Malone	
Mrs. I. W. O'Bryant	
S. C. Owens	
W. H. O'Bryant	
Joe Sid Peterson	
Dr. J. M. Rape	
Sterling Riggs	
Mrs. L. M. Ross	
F. M. Roark	
Joe Schooler	
W. S. Sanders	
M. J. Stith	
W. W. Sherrell	
Philip Thompson	
Mrs. Frankie Thomson	
J. M. Treadwell	
W. E. Tinnin	
N. L. Word	
E. C. Webb	
W. W. Wise	
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Fred Sailing	
Stoner Sheep Co.	
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Swan Company	
R. J. Sturgeon	
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Inna Watson	
L. O. Wallis	
Carl Wilkinson	
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Tradition

WRITING a eulogy on sheep is not my intention. The man like me who has dissected so many sheep in a lifetime and seen hosts of hopeless others that required no dissection might be compared in that one stingy respect to King David—the hands of both would be too bloody to build sacred temples! Therefore I gracefully hand over to some Solomon who has never had to wield the butcher knife on dead carcasses the easier job of hewing stone and gilding with gold a temple worshiping sheep.

I am personally acquainted with a missionary administrator who has lived his whole life in our largest cities and made many trips around the world to further the cause of missions—and also recall an old grandmother of my boyhood days who would wrap up a loaf of bread under her shawl and take it to the dingy door of some needy old sister in the village. Nobody in the world knows which of these two servants of His the Lord is most tickled with.

The common nave of all cathedrals is without doubt the source of the most worship, the most "contrite," the most restoring to the soul. I know nothing about the intricacies of Catholic worship, but one Christmas morning long ago I kneeled reverently in the old San Fernandez Mission in San Anton'—and was blessed by the devotions.

Passing up the hierachal spheres of sheep we all are born to a fine enjoyment of a sheep tradition unsurpassed by the tradition of any other animal. I never have belonged to any organized fraternity, but if the Patriarch Job were today the big wow of one I might be legging to get in. This age-old kinship and downright admiration for our rich

traditions as sheepmen has so fixed itself upon me that apostles of new revelation have accused me of ancestor worship and looked into the next field for my band of sheasses.

Going on sixty-six years old, as I look out over our grazing ewes I am satisfied that I have erred on the side of zeal for tradition. When I burn the midnight (electric) oil with them at lambing time I don't lay claim to any devotion that the shepherds of Job didn't likely practice with an equal degree of faithfulness. I believe that the shepherds of ancient times and of all the times since then were just as stout hearted and just as loyal to their sheep as we are, maybe more!

This excursion into the field of doughty loyalty and watchfulness of sheep tenders of all time is only a hopping-off stone to my present theme: This war is not going to be so bad if it turns out to be the great trumpet call to a firmer and more faithful devotion to the traditions of rugged worth that have been handed down to us. We may have gotten the heady notion that we have created this nation and that we have made it great—whereas the guiding traditions of our country were established through centuries by millions of people who lie buried in the earth under our very feet. Tread with as firm a step and as honest a purpose as they had. We have been getting heady and if we now have to beard the world it may be good for our softening muscles and make them more like granddad had!

Radnor, Ohio

G. P. Williams

Around the Range Country

WESTERN TEXAS

Weather conditions have continued favorable for livestock generally. Temperatures have been mild, without severe freezes or cold snaps, and rains have been light, well distributed, and of occasional occurrence. Livestock and ranges are nearly all good.

ARIZONA

Conditions have been fine for livestock and ranges in most of the state. Temperatures have been mild, and there have been no severe storms. Moisture has not been heavy, but has been sufficient so far as known. Livestock are in good shape.

Thatcher, Graham County

This is the most ideal winter I have ever seen for feed and weather, and stock are doing well (December 10). We have bred about 20 per cent more ewes this fall than we did last; there are about 800 more ewes in the Wilcox area.

The going price on fine-wooled yearlings is \$10 and on whitefaced crossbreds, \$12.

Coyotes are still numerous. If any improvement is to be brought about the sheepmen will have to do it.

Marion Lee

NEW MEXICO

Exceptionally mild and pleasant weather has prevailed over the state and through the month. Temperatures were as a rule appreciably above normal, and while rains were light and scattered, moisture has been ample; stock are mostly good to excellent.

COLORADO

Unusually mild weather prevailed most of the month, with only light to moderate rains and snows. Moisture has been ample however, and feed is reported satisfactory. Consequently the condition of livestock is generally good. Only light feeding reported.

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of December.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

New Castle, Garfield County

We are now (January 5) paying \$7 for alfalfa hay in the stack.

About the same number of ewes were bred in the fall as were bred a year ago. About the same number of ewe lambs also were kept over for breeding.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes and whitefaced, crossbred yearling ewes are going at \$10.

Our expenses are slightly higher than they were a year or two ago. Herders are getting from \$65 to \$75 per month. At present we are having no difficulty in getting or keeping efficient labor.

Our coyote trouble is not so bad this year due to government trappers.

J. A. Coleman

UTAH

Mild or moderate temperatures prevailed, with some few cold nights. There was also a moderate but well distributed amount of moisture which has kept range feed and livestock in satisfactory condition. Feed has been ample or abundant and livestock are good.

Kaysville, Davis County

I do not have any knowledge of the condition of winter ranges as I feed my sheep at home. Alfalfa hay is priced at \$10 a ton in the stack (December 26). I keep all my ewe lambs each year, and this year I bred about 100

more ewes than I did last. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes are priced at \$12 a head. Expenses are running about 25 per cent higher than during the past year or so, and coyotes are also increasingly troublesome. We need a different trapping set-up, more and more efficient trappers.

B. B. Harvey

Cedar City, Iron County

We have had a perfect winter for stock so far this year. Summer rains put the range in good condition, and the winter has been warm and open. Most stock are in good condition (December 23). Alfalfa hay is selling at \$12 to \$15 a ton in the stack.

We have bred a few more ewes this year than last, and about the same number of ewe lambs were kept for replacements. There have been no recent sales of young sheep here. Expenses are from 10 to 20 per cent higher this year than two years ago. We are paying herders \$80 to \$90 a month, and experienced men are harder to get.

We keep trappers out the year round and by doing so keep the loss from coyotes at a small figure, but there are still too many of them.

Very few ten-year permits have been issued yet for grazing on Taylor districts.

A. Hopkins

NEVADA

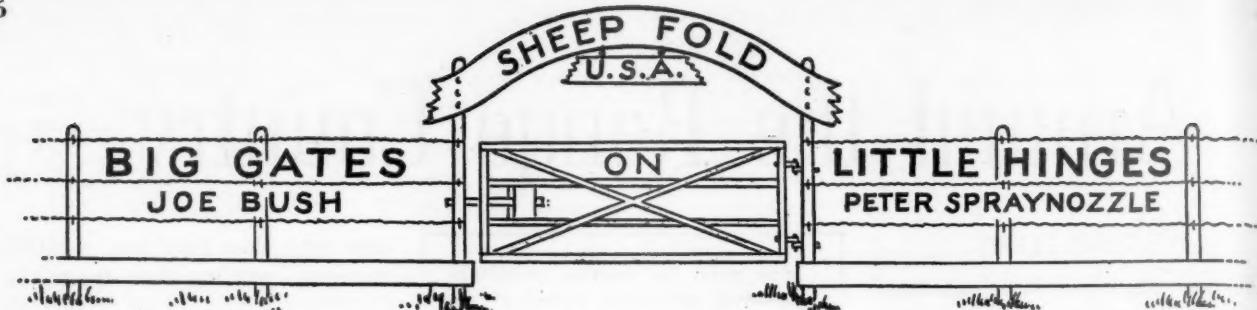
Temperatures were largely appreciably above normal, being favorable for livestock. Precipitation was light to moderate, but was ample in nearly all sections for livestock use. Sheep, cattle, and ranges continue in good shape.

Cherry Creek, White Pine County

Weather and feed conditions are unusually good here this year (December 30).

About the usual number of ewes have been bred, and I think sheepmen

(Continued on page 48)



JANUARY 1942—even though the prospects for a happy year for 1942 don't throw a very comforting shadow, this is still the United States of America, rich and resourceful. How rich, how resourceful! The people of the world, the people of America have never had a yard stick to measure its possible capacity of production, the capacity of labor and industry, the capacity of the world of finance and agriculture—all spokes that support the wheel of national progress—in times when there is no MUST written into the contracts. When time is not an essential, greed may have production to run over or lag behind—but when national needs call, then the United States of America will be the United States of Washington and of Lincoln.

The United States of the Pioneer who came with a plow—a rifle, and *The Book*—he brought his family—he had no exact idea of where he was going—but he was fairly sure he was on a one-way trip. He had no idea of getting rich. If he did get rich, that was an unlooked for incident. What he wanted was room to grow and have an undeveloped country grow up with him as he grew.

And as he walked behind his plow—holding it to the furrow with his left hand, the virgin soil of America sliding from the mold board, he reached upward with his faith—his right hand feeling for the hand of his God. He sought to share with God the miracle of giving green things birth, and as he plowed, he grew, and as he grew, a farm—a ranch—a state and empire grew up with him.

So as Joe Bush and I write this column for the January issue of the National Wool Grower and wish for you and yours, the flock and the herds and the acres in your care, a prosperous year, we do so not only for what the future holds in store—but also because of the record the American pioneers have written into the story of the Building of America from ocean to ocean, from border to gulf. We refer here, not to the record men write in books and call it history of our country—and name the men who wrote it. They were in the field of politics, and wise in statecraft. We refer here to the men who wrote with the plow and the harrow, the pick and the shovel, who shod the trail of the covered wagon with steel, who laid the rock of a city street on yesterday's untrod grass—who drove their herds and flocks deep into the mighty mountains of the West to find an undiscovered summer range.

We refer to the men—the unknown prospectors—who located a vein and drove a tunnel to the rocks with which God had ribbed the structure of world and found there the

"coal," the "gold," the "silver," the "lead," the "copper." We refer to the men who built the mill and the smelter and made useful the raw product of the mine. We refer to the men who harnessed the might of a rushing river, tamed the power and made responsive to the touch of a baby finger, the might of the electric energy that Franklin brought from the sky.

We refer to the men who found that the smiles of the gods do not always fall on those "who hold a good hand—but those who have the courage to play a poor hand well" not only the courage to die—but the courage to live as men; who knew what it was to hunger; who knew what it was to thirst; men who braved the cold of the frozen North, the heat of a sun-parched desert. Those are the men we refer to here—they, and the women who made of a miner's cabin, a homesteader's shack, a sheepherder's windbreak, a home wherein as the mothers of America they taught reverence to God and loyalty to country.

Those unknown and unnamed builders of the United States of America are the men and women Joe and I would write down here as the only nobles, lords and dukes and potentates our country ever knew—the only full dress many of them ever had was a jumper and a pair of overalls. Chances are many of them never sported a shine, but they could and would if need be use the gun that swung at their hip. They were known to trade their ammunition with their enemy keeping for themselves the empty shells, giving the enemy the lead and burning the powder between them; and in the smoke wrote their page—their paragraph—their sentence in the story of the building of the United States of America.

That America is now in the hands of the Americans of 1942. Joe and I believe in the Americans of today, in the sons and the daughters of all the Americans that all the yesterdays of America ever knew, and because we believe in that America—not because of the future only but because of the glorious past—Joe and I wish the Americans of 1942 a happy new year because we believe they will find happiness as Americans of today in preserving the America of yesterday for the unborn Americans of tomorrow.

That's not alone the job of the American soldier, the American marine, the men of the American navy—on the ships that float and the ships that fly, but of all Americans born or adopted, who want to say, "I have lived, and I want to die, an American."

Lamb Markets



The First Prize Range Lambs at the 1941 International Live Stock Exposition. Fed and exhibited by Lensch & Shafter of Davenport, Iowa.

Chicago

KALEIDOSCOPIC changes in world events in 1941, incident to war in Europe and to the preparations for war in this country, developed some interesting features in the livestock situation during the year. The increased call for meat for the Army and Navy and the general improvement in the purchasing power of the public advanced prices to the highest point since 1929 and in some spots the highest since the previous world war.

Ovine products shared in the general uplift and brought a good measure of prosperity to the producer and feeder. The broad demand for wool to supply clothing for warriors was an important factor in pushing the value of sheep to a much higher level.

During the year Chicago received 2,175,000 sheep, a gain of 73,000 over the previous year but 325,000 less than in 1939. Packers received 45 per cent of the year's supply direct. The early lamb marketing from May to July accounted for 21 per cent of the year's receipts; the late crop from July to November, 29 per cent, and the fed lamb supply from January to May and

from November to the first of the year included 50 per cent of the total.

On account of higher prices the valuation of all the sheep received amounted to \$21,760,000, compared with \$17,848,000 in 1940. It was the highest year's valuation since 1931. It is important to note that the average weight for the year at 94 pounds was the largest on record. It increased the total poundage for the year 13,721,000 over 1940. Lambs showed an average price

of \$11.10 during the year and all sheep \$10.65 compared with \$9.33 last year. The lamb average was highest since 1917 when the influence of the previous war boosted prices to an abnormal level.

The California crop of lambs started to run early in April. During the season 143,600 reached Chicago but not many sold on the open market, for packers bought 135,000 at the base points. The top price for California lambs was \$12.10. These lambs averaged 93 pounds.

Realizing that the coming year would develop still higher prices on account of the general world war, farmers in the Middle West greedily bought up all the feeder lambs available. Only 43,000 moved out of Chicago during the year, the relatively small number being attributed to the fact that feed was abundant and more lambs came to market in a finished condition than in any other year.

The year started out with the best lambs selling at \$9.90. At the close of January top was \$10.50. Top in May brought \$11.75 and in June the best spring lambs sold at \$13.25. The liberal movement of range lambs in July and August lowered the average price about \$1, but in September the market braced up and at the peak the best

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1941	1940
Total 11 Months' U. S. Inspected Slaughter (January-November)	16,554,000	15,935,000
Week Ended:	December 27	December 28
Slaughter at 27 Cents	213,840	226,007

Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices

Good and Choice	\$12.34	\$ 9.77
Medium and Good	11.52	9.01

New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices

Choice, 30-40 pounds	20.75	17.69
Good, 30-40 pounds	20.00	16.75
Commercial, all weights	17.25	14.19

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lambs sold at \$13.35 which was the summit for the entire year.

Matured sheep and yearlings comprised a small percentage of the year's supply. In this department fluctuations were narrow but the general trend of prices followed along closely behind lambs. Ewes were quoted at \$6 at the first of the year and sold up to \$7 at the finish.

Packers reported a good demand for mutton products all the year but especially in the closing months when war demand called for a larger tonnage of meat. The year closed with the wholesale price of dressed lamb at Chicago at \$17 to \$21, a rise of 15 to 20 per cent compared with a year ago.

The number of lambs on feed is reported about the same as a year ago, but prospects ahead are exceptionally encouraging.

Frank E. Moore

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for December were 99,297, compared with 74,340 in November and 87,195 in December a year ago. The year's total reached 1,110,742 against 978,174 in 1940, and was the largest since 1934, when the count was 1,143,726. Of the month's total 14,352 head came from western states, with the balance from nearby territory. Of the latter, more than 24,000 came from Kansas, largely from wheat pastures.

While the lamb market was uneven, closing prices are 75 cents to \$1 higher than a month ago, but 50 cents lower than the high time, about the middle of the month. On the close best fed lambs and Kansas wheatfields sold at \$12, with others \$11.25@11.85. Fresh clipped lambs sold \$10@10.25; summer and fall shorn kinds \$11@11.50. Feeding lambs sold on late days at \$11.50@11.85, yearlings and ewes closed around 50 cents higher; fat ewes sold up to \$6 on late days, and yearlings ranged \$9.50@10.

H. H. Madden

**Remember the Convention
Dates: January 21-23**

Lamb Feeding Situation

THE Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued the following statement on the lamb feeding situation as of December 1:

The number of sheep and lambs fed during the 1941-42 feeding season will probably exceed the record number fed during the 1940-41 season, the United States Department of Agriculture reported today (December 12). Developments in the lamb feeding situation during November pointed to larger feeding operations this year than seemed probable a month earlier.

The number fed this season will probably be larger than a year ago both in the corn belt states and in states outside. In the corn belt, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and South Dakota are expected to show increases that more than offset decreases in all of the other states. In the eleven western states a material increase in feeding operations in Colorado and some increases in Utah and Montana are expected to total more than the moderate decreases in most of the other states. More lambs will probably be fed in Texas and North Dakota than last year but fewer will be fed in Oklahoma.

Shipments of feeder lambs into the corn belt states during November were larger than last year. The number inspected at stockyard markets was about 25 per cent larger than last year and there was some increase in direct shipments. All of the increase was in the total going into the states west of the Mississippi River, a smaller movement into the states east of the river. For the five months, July through November, total shipments into the corn belt were larger than last year. Shipments inspected at markets during the five months were about 5 per cent larger than last year and were the largest for the period since 1931. Direct shipments were about the same as last year, with the probable increase into Kansas about offsetting the decreased total shown by veterinarians' records in seven states.

The largest decreases from last year are expected to be in Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio. The largest increase will be in Nebraska, where numbers fed this year will materially exceed those of last year in the Scottsbluff and Central Platte Valley areas and in the counties around Omaha. The movement of feeder lambs to Kansas wheat pastures this fall exceeds the very heavy movement of last fall and the total number fed in the state this season is expected to exceed that of a year earlier.

Reports received by the Agricultural Marketing Service from the western states indicate that a larger number of lambs will

be fed in that area this season, largely as a result of the materially expanded operations in Colorado. Records of the movement of feeder lambs into the various feeding areas of Colorado point to an increase of around 200,000 head or about 25 per cent in the number fed this year compared with the relatively small number fed last year. Most of the increase is expected in the northern Colorado area, but with relatively large increases in the Arkansas and San Luis Valley and as large or larger in other areas. Feeding in Montana is reported to be exceeding the record number of a year ago and the number being fed in Utah is also larger. Present indications are that feeding operations this season will be on a somewhat reduced scale in all of the other western states except possibly Idaho and Washington where there may be little change.

Kansas City

NINE states contributed to the sheep and lamb receipts on the Kansas City market during December with receipts showing nearly a 70 per cent increase over the preceding month. For the year Kansas City receipts show an increase of about 3½ per cent over 1940, with most of the increase coming in the year's final two months.

The large increase in receipts was due primarily to the influx of western Kansas wheat pasture lambs. Kansas is marketing a record crop. With the advent of snow most of the lambs that had not already been marketed by the end of the year, were moved to feed lots in the Kansas City area.

In the face of the large runs December prices at Kansas City on fat lambs show gains of from 50 cents to \$1.25, with major packers still displaying a disposition to purchase volume. The month's top of \$12.50 equaled the year's best figure previously made in April, June and September. Early in January, 1942, the peak figure was boosted to \$12.65, a new 4-year high and the best January price since 1930.

Western Kansas lambs reflected the splendid condition of the wheat pastures and numerous loads were received averaging from 100 to 106 pounds. Lambs averaging 100 pounds scored the early January top of \$12.65.

Fed and wheat pasture lambs during December opened at the month's low time at \$10.75 to \$11.25, with fed shorn kinds from \$10.15 to \$10.85. As the

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runs increased the second week brought out sharp gains of up to 90 cents with the best offerings scoring \$12.10, while clips sold at \$10.75 to \$11.35. Strong advances were carried over through the third and fourth weeks when the month's high of \$12.50 was paid. Numerous consignments sold from \$12 to \$12.25. Native trucked-in lots reached \$12. Fed fall shorn lambs sold during the latter part of the month at \$11.75 to \$11.90.

Fed yearlings hit a \$10.50 top, the highest in 49 months. The supply of yearlings was comparatively small throughout the month and found ready clearance, scoring a 50 cents net gain for the month. Numerous consignments brought \$9.50 to \$10.25, fresh shorn kinds sold around the \$8 mark.

Demand for feeders was strong and the available supply was quickly taken by feeders. In the early weeks of December a spread of \$10.50 to \$10.85 secured most of the offerings. Later prices moved along in sympathy with fat lamb values and numerous loads sold from \$10.90 to \$11.50. A top of \$11.60 was paid early in January. The greater proportion of the feeders were from wheat pastures, and in some instances carried a slaughter end.

A direct and immediate war influence was felt on the Kansas City market in December when railroads found it expedient to discontinue their fast 36-hour runs from Denver to Chicago. This influence brought out considerably increased demand on the Kansas City market by eastern packers. More lambs are now being shipped out of the Kansas City market on eastern orders than has been the case in a number of years.

The four major packers in Kansas City are materially expanding their operations and find themselves in competition with order buyers representing eastern killers. From most indications, it is apparent that Kansas City packers, during 1942, will operate at somewhere near their combined slaughter capacity; whereas in recent years they have operated well under capacity figures, due to depleted livestock numbers in this territory.

Vernon C. Hoyt

Lamb Featured in Magazine Displays

WOOL growers' attention is called to the lamb section of the very beautiful food number of Life (November 24), to the attractive Swift's Premium Lamb advertisement in the Saturday Post of December 20, and to the fine pieces of meat advertising which the American Meat Institute continues to carry in the leading magazines throughout the country.

All of us know how good lamb and other meat products smell and taste, but it takes the excellent photography work in these magazine displays to bring out the fact that they look darn good, too.

Arizona Public Land Hearings

THE subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys continued its series of hearings on matters pertaining to the administration of government lands at Phoenix, Arizona, the first two days of December. Senator McCarran, chairman of the subcommittee, presided, with Senators Holman of Oregon, Wallgren of Washington, Murdock of Utah, and Hayden and McFarland of Arizona, in attendance.

Arizona stockmen, with little reserve, vigorously objected to further cuts in forest permits and particularly to transfer cuts. Such transfer cuts, Mr. C. E. Rachford of the Forest Service explained, were not always made for redistribution; they were frequently made for range protection, he said, but admitted that in some cases they were used to increase the allotments of smaller permittees. This led to consideration of the size of an economic livestock unit, which it was agreed would vary according to location, and the question of vested rights. Witnesses expressed the belief that when a stockman perfected his right or preference to grazing land in national forests or grazing districts, his right to the land was similar to an acquired water right. Senator Hayden also held that view,

illustrating his point with the statement that no one would think of taking any of the Salt River Valley lands away from the people who had homesteaded them for redistribution now.

As the result of testimony to the effect that one of the employees of the Forest Service was also a permittee on a national forest, Chairman McCarran asked the Forest Service, the Grazing Service and General Land Office to furnish the committee with lists of any of their employees who were interested in any permits, licenses or leases. The particular case brought to the committee's attention was that of a Forest Service employee who purchased a livestock outfit in 1923. Resigning from the Service at that time, he later acquired other outfits and additional forest permits. In 1933 he was reemployed by the Forest Service to supervise some C.C.C. work, and although employed for the past seven years, the Forest Service officials said they considered him as temporarily employed and therefore the rule providing that no employee can be interested in any permits was not violated. Discharge of the party in question and cancellation of his permits was suggested by Chairman McCarran.

The withdrawal of a million acres of lands as a gunnery range under Executive Order of September 5, 1941, was also the center of a round of lively discussion.

Disapproval was voiced by some of the stockmen with the present method of electing members of the advisory boards of the Taylor grazing districts. They felt that each precinct should elect its own member of the board, while others supported the present system of allowing all licensees to vote for all candidates.

Unanimity of opinion was shown among Arizona stockmen on the desirability of ceding the public domain to the states, and satisfaction in almost every instance was expressed with the way Section 15 leases were being handled, the suggestion that they be administered by the Grazing Service being opposed by those expressing themselves on that point.

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If you use the Humane Coyote Getter on your trapline, my New System Method will increase your catch. Teaches you how to prepare the coyote getter shells in a new way; how to bait, make sets from a car, winter sets. A tested and proven bait that can be made in a few minutes. Discourages mice. Methods, \$1.00

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We always pay highest
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IF YOUR HORSE NEEDS SHOES GO TO A BLACKSMITH
BUT
IF YOU ARE SHIPPING SHEEP OR LAMBS
BILL 'EM TO**



MIKE HAYES
The Sheep Salesman

UNION STOCKYARDS — DENVER, COLORADO
Bonded Member Denver Livestock Exchange

**Production Credit
Associations Busy**

MORE farmers and ranchers are now borrowing from production credit associations throughout the country, than at this time last year. Also, loans are larger and the attendance at annual meetings is greater than ever before, the Department of Agriculture reported on December 24. This increased activity is attributed largely to the efforts of farmers and ranchers to attain production-for-victory goals. During the first eleven months of 1941, loans made by the production credit associations amounted to approximately \$374,000,000 compared to \$315,000,000 for the same period of 1940.

As an example of increasing interest in the 525 production credit associations, which serve all parts of the country, attendance in the last two months at annual meetings in the St. Paul and St. Louis districts has been running about 5 per cent ahead of last year. At meetings in the St. Paul district—where the membership is 28,012—7,938 members were present. In addition there were 7,000 women, principally wives of members, and a large number of prospective members, in attendance.

"Many farmers are in need of extra cash to carry out their 1942 individual goals," said C. R. Arnold, Production Credit Commissioner, "and many of them are turning to the associations for their funds. Loans are made for all sorts of agricultural production activities and for new equipment in many instances. Dairymen changing from supplying creameries with cream, to supplying fresh milk to cheese factories, evaporated or dry skim milk plants, or to creameries handling whole milk, in many instances need credit to buy coolers and other equipment. Still others have found it profitable to increase the amount of feed used in order to step up the milk flow. As the 1942 crop and livestock production gets under way, we anticipate a material increase in business."

January, 1942

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Rambouillet to Mexico

SEÑOR JESUS DEL PERAL, ranchman from Salinas, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, left San Angelo, Texas, on December 2 for home after having purchased 90 Rambouillet rams in that section.

Buying for himself and neighboring ranchmen, whose combined herds number around 400,000 head of native sheep, Peral bought 25 bucks from Ed Ratliff of Eldorado, 15 from Wallace Hendricks, 20 from Wiley Green, and 30 from Arch Benge, all of San Angelo. The bucks bought from Benge were originally sold by Ed Ratliff, Lewis Hersey of Big Lake, and George Atkins of Fort Stockton.

If these rams prove satisfactory to the breeders in Mexico, they will be in the market for many more such rams, Peral stated. These rams will be crossed with the native ewes, whose wool and mutton producing attributes leave a great deal to be desired. The rams will be trucked to Nuevo Laredo and shipped by train from there to Salinas, S. L. P. Peral said ranching conditions in his country were the best for many years.

Dividend Paid Utah P.C.A. Members

LIVESTOCK men of Utah who are members of the Utah Livestock Production Credit Association are now receiving by mail a 5 per cent dividend on their stock in the organization. This payment was voted by the board of directors at a recent meeting, according to S. M. Jorgensen of Salina, Utah, president of the association.

Approximately 125 members and stockholders owning \$237,885 in stock are participating in the payment, which is the second consecutive dividend declared.

The Utah Livestock Production Credit Association is a cooperative, short-term lending institution which serves the larger sheep and cattlemen of the state. It has been in operation since early in 1934, and since that time has loaned more than \$24,000,000 to its members. The reserves and surplus of

January, 1942

the association from which the dividend is paid will amount to approximately \$275,000.

In releasing for publication information on the payment of the association's dividend No. 2, Arthur Smith, secretary-treasurer of the association, stated that favorable conditions have brought about a marked improvement in the financial condition of most livestock operators in the state. Sheep and cattlemen are finding it necessary to borrow less money than they did several seasons ago. As a result, it appears that Utah stockmen should be better prepared to absorb the shock of sudden readjustment, according to Mr. Smith.

Hampshire Breeders in Annual Meeting

THE 52nd annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association was called to order at 3:00 P. M., December 2, 1941, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The Secretary's annual report stated that the year just closed had been the biggest year in the history of the association. Four hundred fourteen new membership applications had been received during the year, 33,619 pedigrees and 14,079 transfers recorded. The Secretary made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the meeting: (1) That under Rule 3 in the rules of entry this sentence be added: "Each application for registry must carry the breeder's tag number or name." (2) That under Rule 7, rules of entry, the second sentence shall read: "In addition thereto owners must have private numbers or names, etc."

The Treasurer's report as read showed receipts for the year amounted to \$3,958.28 more than disbursements.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. Harold Hopkins, Davis, California; vice president, W. F. Glenn, Dallas, Texas; secretary-treasurer, Helen T. Belote; directors: District 4, Professor J. C. Holbert, Ames, Iowa; District 8, Alex Meek, Burke's Garden, Virginia; District 9, Macmillan Hoopes, Wilmington, Delaware; At large: Malcolm Moncreiffe,

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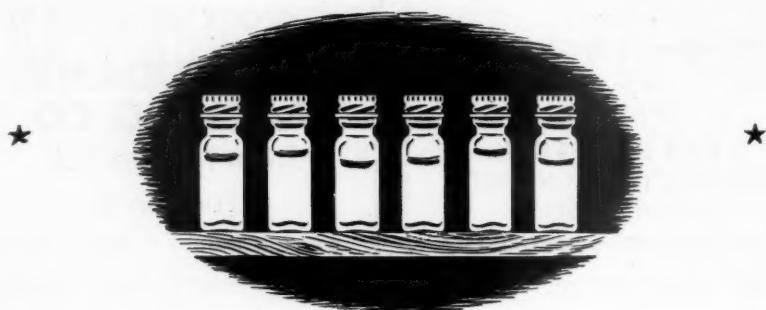
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But pick them up—shake them! Now you see hundreds of thread-like bodies, tiny but somehow sinister-looking and repulsive. These are six different species of sheep worms . . . stomach worms, lesser stomach worms, bankrupt worms, hookworms, large-mouthed bowel worms, and nodular worms . . . all of them removed from sheep by **FTZ**, a Phenothiazine worm remedy.

FTZ is proving every day what it can do with the worm problem. Here's a letter that says, "The results obtained through the use of **FTZ** are very gratifying. Our flock is in much better phys-

ical condition than ever before at this season of the year." And another—"I am feeding 50 head of lambs and have used some of your **FTZ** and must say it does the job." We are getting letters like these regularly.

Have you wormed your sheep for the winter? It pays to do the job right. We recommend that you use either **FTZ** Pellets or **FTZ** Drench. You can also buy **FTZ** Powder to be given in the feed, but we believe that individual dosing is more desirable for sheep. Caution—use only as directed. See your Dr. Hess Dealer about **FTZ**, or write

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Big Horn, Wyoming, and L. T. Dwyer, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The meeting expressed approval of remarks made by Dr. H. C. Gardiner, in which he stated he believes there is too much wool or the heads of the Hampshires being shown at the present time; that because the demand is for black faces and legs instead of the original brown color, it has brought out too many black fibers in the fleeces; that breeders had better change the type to meet the competition that's coming; that now they are headed for a sheep that cannot see, and that the Hampshire should be known as an open-faced sheep.

The meeting approved action of the Board of Directors appropriating \$1000 as a donation to the National Wool Growers Association and \$1000 for Hampshire advertising for 1942. Special premiums are to be decidedly increased for 1942, with emphasis on national shows, to be announced later.

Remarks by D. A. Spencer, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, concerning experiments at the Dubois, Idaho, station, looking toward the production of a lamb of special merit for mutton, were well received by the meeting.

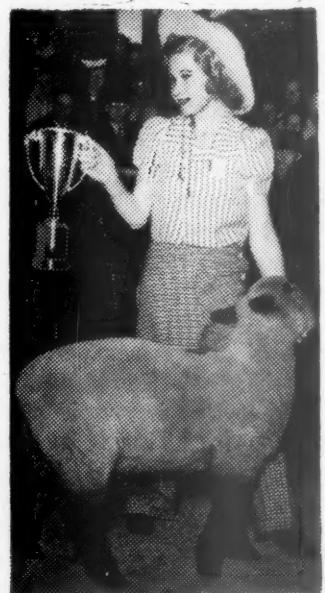
Helen T. Belote, Secretary

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Welcome to Salt Lake City, National Wool Growers! We sincerely hope that your forthcoming Convention will be the most successful in your history. While in our midst, please visit us at North Salt Lake "The First Intermountain Livestock Market" and home of the National Ram Sale. We would like you to see our modern facilities for serving both sellers and buyers.

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Awards in the Market Class Of the 1941 International Wool Show

THE placings made by Judge George T. Bartlett of Seymour, Indiana, in the market class division of the wool show at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, November 29 to December 6, were as follows:

64's, 70's, 80's (Fine) Combing (10 shown): 1, J. B. Herd Sons, East Liberty, Ohio; 2, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; 3, Oren A. Wright, Greenwood, Indiana; 4, George W. Deeds, Pataskala, Ohio; 5, W. H. Calland, Summerfield, Ohio.

58's, 60's (½ Blood) Combing (12 shown): 1, New Mexico A. & M. College, State College, New Mexico; 2, Lew Wyman, Craig, Colorado; 3 and 5, L. A. Taylor, Marysville, Ohio; 4, Geo. Haist & Son, Chelsea, Michigan.

56's (⅓ Blood) Combing (15 shown): 1, Ben Willits, East Liberty, Ohio; 2, C. O. Brott, Reading, Michigan; 3, Otto Wolfe, Rapid City, South Dakota; 4 and 7, O. W. Sober, Fowlerville, Michigan; 5, Bursley Bros., Charlotte, Michigan; 6, Delmar Chapman, S. Rockwood, Michigan; 8, Utah State Agricultural College.

48's, 50's (¼ Blood) Combing (9 shown): 1, 5, and 8, Barnett Bros., Pontiac, Michigan; 2, Utah State Agricultural College; 3 and 7, W. Shields & Son, Marlette, Michigan; 4 and 6, O. W. Sober.

46's (Low ¼ Blood) Combing (1 shown): 1, Arthur Bortel & Son, Britton, Michigan.

36's, 40's (Braid) (7 shown): 1 and 4, A. S. Bolen, Fremont, Ohio; 2, Dave Coupas & Son, Marlette, Michigan; 3, Michigan State College, E. Lansing, Michigan; 5, Peter Hintz, Fremont, Ohio.

Champion Fleece: Barnett Bros., Pontiac, Michigan, Cheviot ram.

Reserve Champion Fleece: Ben Willits, E. Liberty, Ohio, Dorset ram.

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Sampson's Range and Pasture Management	\$4.00
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Says John E. Dooly, of Salt Lake City

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Located 10 Miles West of Kansas City.
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Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 35)

of this section only kept about half as many ewe lambs last fall for breeding as they did the previous year. Eleven dollars is the going price on yearling ewes, both fine-wools and whitefaced crossbreds.

Expenses are approximately 25 to 30 per cent higher than one or two years ago. Herders are getting from \$90 to \$100 a month, and we are having some difficulty in getting efficient help. Alfalfa hay in the stack is priced at \$8 to \$10 a ton.

Coyotes are a little less numerous. We pay wages to independent trappers and put out poison at our expense. While we are well satisfied with the work of the association, it would be very helpful if something could be done to have more government trappers at work. We will be glad to cooperate as far as saddle horses, provisions, etc., are concerned.

Alex Heguy

CALIFORNIA

Warmer weather than usual prevailed, with no weather cold enough to be harmful to livestock or ranges. Rains have been heavy enough, especially along the coast, and in the northern portion. Livestock continue in good to excellent condition.

OREGON

Seasonal temperatures were reported, mild enough in the west, with some freezing in the east. Rains were frequent and fairly heavy in the west, with light to moderate snow falling occasionally in the east. Roads and fields were wet, and inclement weather was the rule, but livestock are mostly thriving.

Willows, Gilliam County

Feed is excellent (December 7); there is plenty of green grass, and sheep are in excellent condition. The going price on yearling ewes is \$12 a head. There has been no change in the size of the breeding bands this fall, but a slightly larger number of

(Continued on page 50)



POLO RANCH

Big Horn, Wyoming

Malcolm Moncreiffe, Prop.

A Great Sire: D 274-7 Corriedale Stud Ram (left), imported from New Zealand in June 1940, sired all my prize-winning lambs at the 1941 International Live Stock Exposition. They are shown below: (from left to right) M.M.C. 4618, first ewe lamb and reserve champion; M.M. C. 4585, second ewe lamb; M.M. C. 4610, first ram lamb and reserve champion; M.M. C. 4874, second ram lamb. As a group they took first place for get of sire. Lower right, a Hampshire ewe of my breeding.



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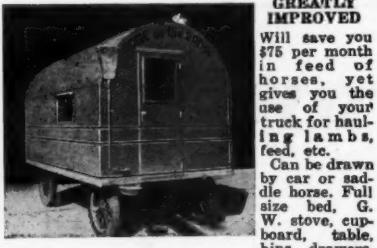
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WE HAVE AND DO APPRECIATE YOUR
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large frost-proof vegetable compartment, etc.,
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Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 48)

ewe lambs have been retained for breeding.

Compared with the last year or two, running expenses are 20 per cent higher. Herders are getting \$60 to \$70 a month.

Coyote losses have been cut, due to the work of good government trappers.

James Farley

WASHINGTON

Normal early winter weather prevailed, being in most respects satisfactory for livestockmen. Temperatures were somewhat above normal much of the time. Rains were rather heavy at times in the west, while occasional snows occurred in the east. Livestock, however, have held up in excellent condition.

IDAHO

This has been a good month, temperatures being above normal most of the time, and there was enough rain and snow for immediate needs on the open range. Muddy roads have been reported in places, but otherwise conditions were favorable.

Cambridge, Washington County

Feed is good (December 23) but we have had such a lot of stormy weather that it is hard to use the range. From \$8 to \$10 is the price of alfalfa hay in the stack at present.

The going price on yearling ewes is \$11.50 for fine-wools and \$13 for white-faced crossbreds. About 5 per cent more ewes have been bred this year and sheepmen have kept about 10 per cent more ewe lambs for breeding than they did last.

In most instances, the 10-year permits for use of Taylor grazing lands have been issued for the same number of animals as were covered by the licenses.

Running expenses here are expected to be about 10 per cent higher than they have been the last year or two. Herders' wages run from \$70 to \$80 a month.

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Early maturity, hardness, lean meat, and fecundity. Suffolk rams are excellent for crossing. Produce high quality market lambs at early age.

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For booklet, address the secretary.

We have more coyotes than we have
had for 20 years.

Charles H. Howland

Weiser, Washington County

Weather and feed conditions are
pretty good (December 23), but do not
measure up to last year, and the sheep
are not doing so well as a year ago. We
have about the same number of ewes
bred as last year. I think a larger
per cent of ewe lambs were held back
by sheepmen than in 1940. In the fall
yearling ewes were selling at \$11.50.

Operating costs are much higher;
coyotes are also increasing. What I
cannot understand is why they freeze
wool prices as of December 6 or around
34 cents, while our expenses are climbing.
I should think we would get 40
cents and have a break, for next spring
things will commence to happen; diffi-
culty in getting men, increased costs,
etc., will surely knock us for a loss.

Mack H. Hand

Rogerson, Twin Falls County

We have noticed some improvement
in the coyote situation. Our associa-
tion has been collecting funds to pay
trappers and men to put out poison
baits and to get the pups.

Our expenses are running about 20
per cent higher than they did one or
two years ago. We are paying herders
\$75 a month. Hay in the stack is
priced at \$9 a ton.

Eleven dollars was the price paid in
the most recent sale here of whitefaced
crossbred yearling ewes.

Fred T. Hoelzle

MONTANA

Mild weather with little snow occurred
most of the month, being favorable
for livestock excepting where range
moisture was scarce and the ground
bare. The last week was abnormally
cold, with subzero temperatures fre-
quent; light snow also occurred, but
livestock went into it in pretty good
shape.

Goldcreek, Powell County

We have had good winter weather,
but at present (December 29) the snow
has increased the feeding of hay, which

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can be purchased for \$5 a ton in the stack.

Breeding bands are about the same size as they were last year. However, I do not think so many ewe lambs were retained by sheepmen this year as last; due to good lamb prices this fall many more of them were sold.

Operating costs are considerably higher due to the general rise in labor charges and all supplies.

Coyotes are increasing.
Richard Wholers

Ingomar, Rosebud County

Weather and feed conditions are excellent (December 22). About 10 per cent more ewes were bred this year than last and there was about that increase also in the number of ewe lambs kept over for breeding. Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold at \$10 a head and whitefaced crossbreds at \$11.

We estimate that our running expenses will be about 20 per cent more for 1941 than they were last year or the year before. Herders are getting from \$65 to \$75 a month. We are experiencing quite a bit of trouble in getting and keeping efficient help.

Coyote losses have been cut through the work of local stockmen in cooperation with the Montana State Fish and Game Commission and other local hunters.

Some of the sheepmen using the Taylor grazing districts have had to take cuts in the number of sheep allowed under permits, while in other instances the permits cover the same number of stock as the licenses did.

E. W. Wayman

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mild or moderate temperatures prevailed, with plenty of sunshine weather; only a little snow fell, being mostly favorable for livestock interests. A cold spell late in the month caused some shrikages, but generally livestock are in good shape.

Sulphur, Meade County

In this part of the country the range is very good (December 27). Until recently it has been dry, but there is three inches of snow now. Alfalfa hay is selling at about \$4 a ton in the stack.

There is a ten per cent increase in the number of ewes bred this year compared to last, but I think about the same number of ewe lambs were retained by sheepmen for breeding as in the previous year. Whitefaced, crossbred yearling ewes have sold at \$11 a head.

Running expenses, I should judge, are up 25 per cent. Herders are getting \$75 a month. Ranch help is scarce, and we are also having difficulty in getting trucks.

The coyote problem is not so serious as formerly, the result of work done by associations set up for that purpose.

Robert L. Draine

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Buffalo, Harding County

The weather so far this winter (December 30) has never been better, and there's an abundance of feed both on the ground and in the stack. Alfalfa is costing \$6 to \$8 a ton and prairie hay, \$3 to \$5.

No ewes are changing hands, but earlier whitefaced, crossbred yearlings sold at \$9 to \$11 a head. Sheepmen kept about the same number of ewe lambs as they did a year ago, and I think about the same number of ewes have been bred as in 1940.

It is costing us 15 per cent more to run our sheep outfit than it did a year or two ago. We are paying herders from \$50 to \$60 a month. We are not having any more difficulty than usual in obtaining efficient help.

H. W. Clarkson

Rapid City, Pennington County

Feed on the winter range is far above normal in quantity and quality (December 23). It's 100 per cent plus. There is no market for alfalfa hay, but it is priced at \$5 a ton in the stack.

About 5 per cent more ewes have been bred this season, compared to last, and about 10 per cent more ewe lambs were kept over for breeding by sheepmen in this section. Bred fine-wooled yearling ewes are selling at \$12 a head while whitefaced crossbreds are going at \$12.50.

Coyotes are definitely on the increase; a national bounty is the only solution. If administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service under uniform methods, I think we could really accomplish something.

Production is hampered and curtailed by the lack of credit; a government investigation of the credit needs of livestock men should be conducted.

Otto J. Wolff

WYOMING

Unseasonably mild temperatures prevailed most of the month, with some cold weather late in the month. Precipitation was mostly light, and of little consequence, though moisture was ample in most sections. Only light feeding was reported on the whole. Winter grain has been rank.